



Daily Report--

East Asia

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Japan

DPRK Wants Resolution of 'Fujisan Maru' Issue

OW1209061888 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 0300 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] According to our Beijing Bureau, Yamaguchi, JSP general secretary and leader of a JSP delegation that visited North Korea—the DPRK—held a news conference after his arrival in Beijing from Pyongyang this morning. At the news conference, General Secretary Yamaguchi disclosed that the North Korean authorities have indicated their intention to settle at an early date the so-called "No 18 Fujisan Maru" incident over which two Japanese crew members are still detained.

Meanwhile, Chief Cabinet Secretary Obuchi stated at the news conference this morning that he has great concern about the outcome of the talks on the "No 18 Fujisan Maru" issue held between General Secretary Yamaguchi and the North Korean authorities. He added that he would like to ask General Secretary Yamaguchi about the talks as early as this evening or tomorrow morning after Yamaguchi returns home today.

Sanctions Against DPRK May End Before Games

OW1209032188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—The Japanese Government decided Monday to lift a package of sanctions against North Korea on Friday, a day before the start of the Seoul Olympic games, government sources said.

The sources said the cabinet of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita will officially approve the lifting of the sanctions at a regular session on Tuesday.

The Japanese Government imposed the sanctions in January, restricting contacts between Japanese and North Korean officials in third countries.

The sanctions were imposed as a measure to punish North Korea, which Tokyo said was responsible for the loss of a South Korean plane with 115 people on board over the Andaman Sea of Burma last November.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi, meeting reporters, refrained from stating whether the government will lift the sanctions before the Seoul Olympics.

Obuchi, the chief government spokesman, said the government is keenly interested in the outcome of talks an opposition party leader held with North Korean officials in Pyongyang last week.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party, last week visited North Korea and held talks with leaders there about two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea since 1983 on spy charges.

The North Korean leaders Yamaguchi met while in Pyongyang included Kim Chong-il, son and heir apparent to President Kim Il-song.

Yamaguchi met Prime Minister Takeshita on September 5 before going to North Korea and was asked to seek ways to resolve the issue, Obuchi said.

"We hope there has been a favorable result," Obuchi said.

Japan has repeatedly pressed North Korea to release the two seamen—Isamu Beniko, captain of the freezer ship "No. 18 Fujisan Maru", and Yoshio Kuriura, its chief engineer.

They were sentenced by a North Korean court last December to 15 years hard labor for espionage.

JSP Leader on DPRK Reaction

OW1209045988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0430 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 12 KYODO—North Korea has said it welcomes Japan's decision to lift sanctions and is ready to resolve at an early date the issue of two Japanese seamen detained there since 1983, a Japanese opposition leader said Monday.

Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party, made the statement at a press conference held at Beijing Airport shortly after his arrival in Beijing from Pyongyang.

Yamaguchi visited Pyongyang last week as head of a five-member JSP delegation to attend ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of North Korea.

While there, he met President Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il—son and heir apparent to the president—and other North Korean leaders.

Yamaguchi said the North Korean leaders welcomed Japan's intention to lift its sanctions against North Korea.

The sanctions were imposed in January as a measure to punish North Korea for alleged responsibility for the loss of a South Korean plane with 115 people aboard off Burma last November.

In Tokyo, government sources said Monday the government of Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita has decided to lift the sanctions on Friday.

Yamaguchi said North Korea intends to send a delegation from the Korea Workers Party to Japan this or next month to resolve the issue of the seamen.

The two seamen—Isamu Beniko, captain of the freezer ship "No. 18 Fujisan Maru," and Yoshio Kuriura, its chief engineer—were sentenced by a North Korean court last December to 15 years hard labor for espionage.

Yamaguchi said his delegation met Ho Tam, former foreign minister and secretary of the party, and other North Korean officials last Saturday.

At the delegation's request to resolve the issue as quickly as possible, Ho pledged to study its resolution in concrete terms, Yamaguchi said.

He said his delegation was not able to meet the two Japanese seamen while in North Korea but the North Korean officials reacted favorably to its request that the seamen's families be allowed to visit North Korea for reunions.

Yamaguchi said President Kim handed him a personal letter addressed to JSP leader Takako Doi in a meeting with the JSP delegation last Thursday. Its contents were not made public.

The delegation is scheduled to leave for Tokyo later Monday.

Obuchi Speaks at News Conference
*OWI209095288 Tokyo KYODO in English 0853 GMT
12 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—The government will reach a decision as soon as possible on the lifting of sanctions against North Korea. Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi said Monday.

The chief government spokesman told a regular news conference that he had the impression that there had been progress on the issue of two Japanese seamen detained in North Korea during talks last week between Tsuruo Yamaguchi, secretary general of the Japan Socialist Party, and North Korean officials in Pyongyang.

The chief cabinet secretary said the government will make a decision taking account of the result of Yamaguchi's visit.

Obuchi said he will meet Yamaguchi after his return here Monday night from a six-day visit to Pyongyang and then report to Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita and Foreign Minister Sosuke Uno.

He said the release of the two Japanese seamen is not directly linked with the possible lifting of the sanctions.

Obuchi added, however, that he understood North Korea was ready to hold government-level negotiations on the issue and that Japan could start such negotiations only after lifting the sanctions because they restrict contact between Japanese diplomats and North Korean officials.

Obuchi said the government imposed the sanctions against North Korea on January 26 in order to help secure the successful staging of the Seoul Olympic games but that it is now necessary to review the sanctions. The Olympics open on September 17.

Nishihiro Says U.S. To Sell Weapons to PRC
*OWI2090988 Tokyo KYODO in English 0813 GMT
12 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—The United States pledged last week to provide China with antitank helicopters, antisubmarine torpedoes and radar systems, a Japanese defense official said Monday.

Seiki Nishihiro, vice administrative defense minister, told reporters that U.S. Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Armitage disclosed this during their meeting in Tokyo on Sunday.

Armitage was here on his way home from China where he accompanied Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci in an official six-day visit which ended Saturday.

While in Beijing, Carlucci met senior leader Deng Xiaoping, Defense Minister Qin Jiwei and other Chinese leaders.

Nishihiro quoted Armitage also as saying that although China and South Korea have economic and cultural contacts, they have still failed to establish diplomatic ones.

Japan To Give 6.1 Billion Yen Grant to PRC
*OWI209052088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0428 GMT
12 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—Japan will extend up to 6,123 million yen in grant-in-aid to China, the Foreign Ministry said Monday.

Of the total, 5,104 million yen will be used to help build a Japan-China youth exchange center in Beijing.

The remaining 1,019 million yen will be used to build a children's welfare education center in Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

The two countries exchanged diplomatic documents on the aid on Monday in Beijing, according to the ministry.

Takeshita Meets Verity; Discusses Trade Issues
*OW1209044688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0413 GMT
12 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—The simmering argument between Japan and the United States over rules for the use of international value-added networks, or VANs, should not be allowed to develop into a major bilateral trade dispute, U.S. Commerce Secretary William Verity reportedly told Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita on Monday.

Verity stressed the importance of nipping the problem in the bud so as not to allow it to hamper the improvement in the trade relations between the two countries, Japanese Government officials said.

Takeshita expressed agreement with Verity, according to the officials.

During the 30-minute talks, Verity, who is due to leave Japan on Wednesday after a six-day official visit, said there has been remarkable progress in economic relations between the two countries since Takeshita visited the U.S. in January, with most of major bilateral issues already settled.

Verity praised Takeshita's success in resolving these bilateral issues since he came to office last November, and said the two countries should further cooperate closely to create a new era of bilateral economic ties, the officials said.

Referring to the U.S. trade mission to Japan headed by Verity, Takeshita said the visit of the mission, dubbed "Market Japan," is timely, and said he hoped for its success.

Takeshita also expressed thanks for U.S. President Ronald Reagan's reassurance in a letter that his administration will not implement in a protectionist manner the omnibus trade bill that he recently signed into law, they said.

Burmese Residents Form Democratization Council
*OW1209022688 Tokyo KYODO in English 0137 GMT
12 Sep 88*

[Text] Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Pref., Sept. 12 KYODO—About 200 Burmese residents of Japan have gathered here Sunday and formed a council to promote democratization of their homeland, they said Monday.

They decided to form the council on Sunday after gathering for a meeting of former Japanese soldiers sent to Burma during World War II and bereaved families of such soldiers in Shizuoka Prefecture.

The council will seek to deepen exchanges between Japan and Burma, organizers said. Members are also planning activities directed against the present government in Rangoon.

Council members plan to hold a demonstration in front of the Burmese Embassy in Tokyo on Thursday to demand the resignation of the present government under President Maung Maung and a general election, they said.

A message from antigovernment leader Aung San Suu Kyi sent to the meeting by facsimile said she was glad that calls for peace and democracy were rising in Japan and that she firmly believed that aim would be reached.

An association of Burmese students formed in Japan was disbanded on the orders of the Burmese Government 22 years ago.

Red Army Gives Money to Other Terrorist Groups
*OW1209045888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0409 GMT
12 Sep 88*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 12 KYODO—The Japanese Red Army terrorist group is suspected of using 200 million yen it obtained in ransom for a Japanese business executive abducted in Manila in November 1986 to procure funds for an international terrorist group formed early that year, sources within the security authorities said Monday.

The sources said the Red Army began activities involving the use of forged passports soon after the Anti-Imperialist International Brigades (AIIB) was formed by terrorist and guerrilla groups from around the world.

The Red Army got the passports through underground routes after 10 Japanese on a package tour in Spain had their passports stolen at a hotel in Madrid in February 1986, the sources said.

They said Osamu Maruoka, 37, a Red Army leader now in custody in Tokyo after being indicted for hijacking and other charges, masterminded the abduction of Nobuyuki Wakaaji, then chief of the Manila branch of Mitsui and Co., a Japanese major trading house, by using the forged passports.

The authorities suspect the Red Army distributed the ransom of 200 million yen it obtained from Mitsui for Wakaaji's release to AIIB member groups and the money was used for terrorist attacks by the groups.

The sources said the Japanese terrorist group joined the AIIB as a key member in its founding meeting in Algiers early in 1986 in order to act in concert with other groups.

The meeting was attended by representatives of the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and other Middle Eastern, European and Asian groups, the sources said.

The ALIB started its armed struggles with mortar attacks at the Japanese and U.S. Embassies in Jakarta in May 1986 just after the Tokyo summit of seven Western industrially advanced countries.

The Red Army had sent its member Hiroshi Sensui, 51, to Manila by December 1983 to build up links with guerrilla groups in the Philippines, the sources said.

The abduction of Wakaoji near Manila was carefully prepared and carried out using a Filipino group to procure funds for the ALIB, the sources said.

Under questioning by police, Maruoka refused to say anything about the abduction and Sensui—also now detained in Tokyo after being extradited from Manila—said he did not know about the case, the sources said.

North Korea

Kim Il-song Arranges Banquet on National Day
SK0909164888 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603
GMT 9 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today arranged a grand banquet at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the national day.

When President Kim Il-song entered the banquet hall amid the welcome music, conducting heads of state of different countries who came to attend the celebrations of the 40th DPRK founding anniversary, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

Present there were members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premiers of the Administration Council, the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, leading officials of friendly parties, members and alternate members of the WPK Central Committee, officials of the party and power bodies, administrative and economic organs, public organisations, generals of the Korean People's Army, officials of science, education, culture and art, public health and the press.

On hand were also the congratulatory group of the "South Korean National Democratic Front," the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents

in Japan (Chongnyon), delegations, letter relay group, visiting groups of Chongnyon, overseas Koreans' delegations and figures of all strata.

Invited to the banquet were 320 party and government delegations and delegates, friendship organisations and prominent public figures from 130 countries of the five continents, among them the Chinese party and government delegation headed by Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China; Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; the Czechoslovak party and state delegation headed by Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic; the People's Front and government delegation of Burkina Faso headed by Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front and head of state and Government of Burkina Faso; the Vietnamese party and state delegation headed by Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; who came to congratulate the national day and many other foreign guests and foreign diplomatic envoys here.

Member of the Chinese people's volunteers of the Korean-Chinese side to the Military Armistice Commission and Czechoslovak, Polish, Swiss and Swedish members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission were also invited.

Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council, made a speech.

Pointing out that the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a historic report at the celebration meeting on the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding, he said that this report is a militant programme to lead the government of the Republic and our people to the implementation of the chuche-oriented revolutionary line for the completion of the cause of socialism and communism and a revolutionary banner which gives our people firm confidence in the victory of the revolution and great hope and which arouses our people to turn out in a new struggle and inspires them to great exploits.

He went on:

In the past 40 years, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea maintained the chuche idea as its steadfast guideline and has performed great exploits in the revolution and construction.

Under the leadership of our party, the government of the Republic organized and mobilized the popular masses to overcome manifold hardships and ordeals and advance the cause of building a new society victoriously, and has

turned our country, once backward, into a rich prosperous socialist country of independence, self-reliance and self-defence with the most progressive socialist system, in a short span of time.

All the epochal changes and great victories gained in our country under the banner of the Republic are the fruits borne of the chuche idea and the wise leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by respected Comrade Kim Il-song.

In our country today the entire people are single-heartedly united behind the party and the leader and the whole society is one ideological community, and our Republic is speeding up its forward march of revolution with the turning-point of complete victory of socialism near at hand.

Encouraged by the militant tasks set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his historic report, the government of the Republic and our people will further strengthen the subject of the revolution, the socialist political system and the economic might of the country by implementing the line of the three revolutions and thus victoriously consummate the cause of socialism and communism.

Saying that in his historic report Comrade Kim Il-song reclarified the principled stand of the government of the Republic for the independent and peaceful reunification of our country, Yi Kun-mo went on:

All our fair and reasonable peace proposals are warmly supported and welcomed by more people the world over as days go by.

With the positive support and encouragement from the peoples all over the world, the government of our Republic and our people will smash the "two Koreas" plots and new war provocations by the splitists at home and abroad and accomplish without fail the historic cause of national reunification in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Saying that independence, friendship and peace are the fundamental ideals of the government of our Republic in its foreign policy, he went on:

Upholding the banner of independence, friendship and peace, the DPRK will continue to make energetic efforts to promote friendship, cooperation and state relations with fraternal socialist countries, non-aligned countries and the third world nations.

The government of our Republic and our people will fight resolutely to build a new peaceful and prosperous society freed from imperialism and war and to make the whole world independent, in firm unity with the revolutionary people and all peace-loving forces of the world.

Our Republic has decorated its 40 years with epochal changes and great progress. In the future, too, it will remain victorious and be guaranteed with a bright future.

Youths, Students Hold Soiree, Torch Procession

SK0909162888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1551 GMT 9 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA)—Grand soiree and torch procession of Pyongyang youths and students were held here on the evening of September 9 to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

They were watched by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Kim Il-song square, the place of the soiree, and the route of the torch procession from the Plaza of the Arch of Triumph to the Kim Il-song Square were overflowing with great happiness and joy of working people, youth and students who are grandly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the national day.

Placed at the Kim Il-song Square was a portrait of President Kim Il-song, the founder and leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and hung out there were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious Workers' Party of Korea."

When President Kim Il-song appeared on the rostrum of the square, thunderous cheers burst forth and tens of thousands of firecrackers fizzled.

The rostrum was taken by members of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, members and alternate members of the Political Bureau, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premiers of the Administration Council, chairman and vice-chairmen of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and other leading officials.

Appearing there were the head of the congratulatory group of the "South Korean National Democratic Front," the chairman and vice-chairmen of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Present there on invitation were heads of state, heads of party and government delegations and delegates from different countries who came to greet the national day.

Taking the reviewing stand were 320 party and government delegations and delegates from 130 countries of the five continents and many other foreign guests.

The soiree participated in by many youths and students in Pyongyang was animated with joyful mass dances and beautiful and elegant art pieces on the central stage in the square.

Overseas Koreans and foreign guests enjoyed the evening of the national day, dancing with the youths and students.

When the festive soiree was at its height, the columns of grand torch procession of over 50,000 people which started the Plaza of the Arch of Triumph at the foot of the Moran Hill reached the Soiree Place.

Led by the banner bearing a portrait of President Kim Il-song, the columns of loyal marchers entered into the soiree place in fine array, holding the torches of chuche which the young communists held high at the dawn of the Korean Revolution, and spread stirring scenes of torches presenting with them the letters "Kim Il-song, the fatherland" "My country first", "Tens of thousands of ri following the party".

The torch procession grandly demonstrated the unshakable faith and indomitable spirit of the Korean people to achieve endless prosperity of the Republic and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche by effecting an uninterrupted upswing in the revolution and construction, carrying forward and developing the tradition of single-hearted unity, the tradition of heroic struggle, under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

'Mammoth' Parade Celebrates Founding Day
SK0909232788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
2256 GMT 9 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 9 (KCNA)—A mammoth parade of more than one million working people in Pyongyang was held today at the Kim Il-song square in celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The band struck up the immortal revolutionary paean "Song of General Kim Il-song," announcing the start of the parade.

A column of some 3,000 people carrying the flags of the Republic took the van in the parade, followed by a column of paraders with the flags of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The paraders sent up cheers of "hurrah!" again and again, looking up to the great leader President Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il who were standing on the rostrum.

Fan dancers surrounding a float of the emblem of the Republic bearing the letters "Celebration of 40th anniversary" came in view after a formation of paraders carrying bouquets of best wishes with a full-length statue of President Kim Il-song at their head.

The great leader President Kim Il-song has said:

"Through a long and arduous revolutionary struggle the genuine communists and patriots of Korea achieved the historic cause of national liberation and established the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the freed country."

The founding of the DPRK was a great event of the century which announced the emergence of an independent people and the birth of chuche Korea.

Led by a float of the emblem of the Workers' Party of Korea, the guide of the government of the Republic, a column carrying the flags of the party moved into the square followed by cheering paraders, a column of red flags and a column of party flag-bearers.

A large float inscribed in bold relief with the slogan "Long live the integrated whole of the leader, the party and the masses!" came into the square.

The indestructible unity and cohesion of the leader, the party and the masses cemented as firm as a rock on the basis of the great chuche idea—this is, indeed, a most precious and brilliant gain in the glorious course covered by the Republic.

A formation of cheering crowd and a column of three-revolution flag-bearers entered the square rocking with the cheers of hurrah and songs when the letters "single-hearted unity" appeared on the sea of flowers rolling in the square.

The shouts of "Long live singlehearted unity!" repeatedly burst forth from among the paraders.

A float depicting Chollima beneath which were the letters "For the fulfilment of the third seven-year plan!" and "All forward in the general onward march of grand construction!" marched past the rostrum, followed by floats showing the great potential of the industrial power of chuche.

The paraders showed their determination to launch another energetic 200-day campaign and thus bring about a great turn in socialist construction.

A ceremonial formation of the children's union entered the square in fine array.

Children ran up to the rostrum and tied children's union neckerchiefs around the necks of President Kim Il-song and members of the rostrum party.

Marching past the rostrum were a formation of student paraders and formations of scientists, artistes, cheering citizens, of medical workers and sportsmen.

A float of "three principles" came into the square, when the melody of the song "Korea is one," floated over the square.

The paraders showed their firm resolve to decisively smash the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys and accomplish the historical cause of national reunification in our generation at any cost under the wise leadership of our party, upholding the policy of national reunification put forward by President Kim Il-song.

A float carrying a slogan board reading "Let us uphold chajusong!" with a torch afire on it and a big model of the earth girded by the letters "Let us strengthen the anti-imperialist, independent forces!" and paraders carrying flags bearing the words "independence," "friendship" and "peace" moved into the square.

A float showing Marx and Lenin together in a portrait, went past and then came a formation of paraders carrying the flags of various countries which have diplomatic relations with our country and paraders surrounding a float of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students. They marched in high spirits, displaying our people's unshakable will to fight resolutely to build a peaceful, new world free from imperialism and war, in firm unity with the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and all the other peaceloving forces of the world under the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

A float of a large flag of the party inscribed with the letters "Let us carry forward and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche down through generations!" was followed by an endless stream of paraders who cherish an unshakable resolution to successfully carry forward down through generations and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche which was started in the thick forests of Mt. Paektu.

A grand chorus of the song "Long life and good health to the leader" by more than one million people reverberated through the square, a sea of flowers overflowing with great jubilation on the celebration day.

The mammoth parade at the Kim Il-song square by more than one million working people in Pyongyang widely demonstrated the invincible might, a high degree of organization and discipline of our people who are singleheartedly united around the party and the leader. It also strikingly demonstrated the revolutionary mettle and firm will of our people to bring earlier the complete victory of socialism, the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the accomplishment of the revolutionary cause of chuche by accelerating the revolution and construction under the wise leadership of our party, holding the great leader in high esteem.

Leaders View Parade

SK1009023488 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1300 GMT 9 Sep 88

[Excerpts] A mammoth mass parade of more than 1 million Pyongyang workers to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, our glorious fatherland, was grandly held at Kim Il-song Plaza on 9 September.

The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president, saw the mass parade.

The plaza overflowed with the high revolutionary zeal and militant mettle of the paraders who grandly celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic with great confidence and the pride of having defeated grim historical ordeals and having achieved great changes and national prosperity in the fatherland by waging a heroic struggle under the chuche revolutionary banner in firm unity around the party and the leader. [passage omitted]

Seated on the rostrum were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Political Bureau Presidium and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade O Chin-u, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau Presidium and minister of the People's Armed Forces; Comrades Yi Kun-mo, Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, Kim Yong-nam, Kye Ung-tae, Ho Tam, Yon Hyeng-muk, So Yun-sok, Kang Song-san, and Hong Song-nam, members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrades Chon Pyong-ho, Choe Kwang, Hyon Mu-kwang, Kang Hui-won, Kim Pok-sin, Cho Se-ung, Hong Si-hak, Chong Chun-ki, alternate members of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau; Comrades Hwang Chang-yop, Ho Chong-suk, Choe Tae-pok, and So Kwan-hui, secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; Comrades Kim Chang-chu, Kim Hwan, and Kim Yun-hyok, vice premiers of the State Administration Council; Comrade Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the Economic Policy Council of the Central People's Committee; Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the SPA Standing Committee; Chi Chang-ik, secretary general of the Central People's Committee; Son Song-pil and Yo Yon-ku, vice chairman and vice chairwoman of the SPA Standing Committee; Chong Sin-hyok, chairman of the Chondoist Chongu Party Central Committee; and Choe Tok-sin, vice chairman of the CPRF.

Also seated on the rostrum were Comrade Cho Il-min, head of the congratulatory group of the SKNDF; Han Tok-su, head of the congratulatory delegation of Koreans in Japan and chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee; Pae Pyong-tu, vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee; Chon Yun-sik,

head of the Chongnyon joint venture economic delegation and vice chairman of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee; and Yi Chong-tae, head of the congratulatory delegation of Korean businessmen in Japan and chairman of the Commercial and Industrial Federation of Koreans in Japan.

Invited to the rostrum were Comrade Yang Shangkun, head of the PRC party and Government delegation, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau, and PRC president, who is visiting our country to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic, our people's felicitous national holiday; Comrade Didier Ratsiraka, general secretary of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; Comrade Gustav Husak, head of the CSSR party and state delegation, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia; Comrade Captain Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front and head of state and Government of Burkina Faso, who heads a delegation of the People's Front and Government of Burkina Faso; Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and president of the State Council of the SRV; and the heads of party and government delegations and delegates from many countries.

Foreign Delegates Praise Parade
*SK1009103588 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1011
GMT 10 Sep 88*

[“Grand Parade Beyond Imagination”—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—After watching the grand parade of over one million working people of Pyongyang which was held on September 9 at the Kim Il-seng Square, foreign delegations and delegates attending the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressed their profound impressions.

They unanimously said that the mammoth parade staged with a massive turnout of more than one million working people in Pyongyang powerfully demonstrated the proud course of victory traversed by the Korean people over the past 40 years under the banner of the DPRK and the invincible might of the Korean people who are rallied closely in one idea and purpose behind the party and the leader.

Zainou Abdin Sanoussi, minister of information, culture and tourism of the Republic of Guinea who is heading a Guinean Government delegation, said: Seeing the mass parade, I keenly felt once again that the Korean people are closely united around the great President Comrade Kim Il-sung in one idea and purpose.

Jose Manuel Tengarrinha, chairman of the Portuguese Democratic Movement, leading a delegation of the movement, said:

I had never seen such a grand parade in my life and never imagined such one.

It was a wonderful grand parade beyond imagination.

The Korean people is a people strong in organization, discipline and responsibility. This indestructible unity and cohesion is attributable to the wise guidance of the great leader of the Korean People Comrade Kim Il-song.

Luis Alvarado Contreras, chairman of the parliamentary group of the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance of Peru and member of parliament, who is a special envoy of president of the Republic of Peru Allan Garcia Perez said:

Such splendid grand parade involving more than one million people can not be organized in any other country, I think.

The Korean people is, indeed, a well organized and disciplined people.

They do whatever they decided to. It was, indeed, a mammoth parade far beyond human imagination.

Reuben C. Kamanga, member of the Central Committee of the United National Independence Party of Zambia and chairman of the Rural Development Sub-Committee of the Party Central Committee, who is leading a party and government delegation of the Republic of Zambia said:

I was immensely moved by the grand parade in which more than one million people move as one.

The Korean people who live under the guidance of the great His Excellency President Kim Il-song and dear His Excellency Kim Chong-il are, indeed, the happiest people in the world.

The grand parade of over one million working people of Pyongyang beyond human imagination is one which can be staged only by the Korean people who are closely rallied around the party and the leader as one man. I have visited many countries, but never seen in my life a parade of such gigantic scale.

Manager of the Ecuadorian Voluntad publishing house Humberto Ortiz Flores had this to say: Everything of the parade was impressive but most emotional was the scene of “single-hearted unity”. The Korean people could win such brilliant victory as today as they are “single-heartedly united” as firm as a rock around respected comrade Kim Il-song, holding him in high esteem as their great leader.

While seeing the grand parade of over one million people I deeply felt that bright is the future of the Korean people who are advancing under the leadership of the dear leader His Excellency Kim Chong-il, closely rallied around him.

Heads of State Tour Pyongyang Sites

SK1009070388 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0651 GMT
10 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)--Heads of state of foreign countries on a visit to our country to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited Mangyongdae, went round Kwangbok Street, Nungnado Stadium and other grand construction sites in the capital and saw round the exhibition of achievements in socialist construction and the construction site of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex.

Visiting Mangyongdae, Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, wrote in the visitor's book: Through our visit to Mangyongdae we have got a clear understanding of the history of the revolutionary activities of President Kim Il-song for the freedom and independence of the country and the happiness of the people.

After having a look round in the exhibition of achievements in socialist construction, Blaise Compaore, chairman of the People's Front and head of state and Government of Burkina Faso, wrote in the visitor's book that he was moved to see the miraculous achievements made by the Korean people in the fields of industry, mining and training and these marvellous gains have been achieved under the extraordinary leadership of the great leader.

Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and acting president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, said, after going round the construction site of the Nungnado Stadium which is at the final stage:

I have visited many countries of the world, but I have never seen such a big stadium as this.

The Korean people have registered great successes in socialist construction under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

All the achievements made by the Korean people are directly related to the tested leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Chebrikov Urges North Not To Disrupt Olympics

OW1009121088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1141 GMT
10 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 KYODO--The Soviet Union will apply pressure on North Korea to refrain from disrupting the Seoul Olympic games, diplomatic sources said Saturday.

They said Gen. Viktor M. Chebrikov, head of the National Security Committee (KGB) was sent to Pyongyang to keep an eye on the North Koreans.

Chebrikov arrived in the North Korean capital Thursday to represent the Soviet Union at the celebration of North Korea's 40th founding anniversary Friday.

It was reported earlier that Soviet President Andrey Gromyko would attend the celebration and hold talks with his Chinese counterpart Yang Shangkun in Pyongyang on ways to improve bilateral relations.

The sources said Moscow changed the plan and sent Chebrikov instead because a Gromyko-Yang meeting in Pyongyang was no longer necessary as Beijing and Moscow had already made contacts for a summit meeting between the two communist giants.

They said Chebrikov's trip to Pyongyang was intended to discourage North Korea from resorting to terrorist action to disrupt the Seoul Olympics.

Moscow also wished to advise North Korea through Chebrikov to promote reforms similar to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's perestroika, the sources said.

Further on USSR's Chebrikov Activities

Addresses Pyongyang Rally

SK1109033288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1506 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)--Addressing a Pyongyang mass rally held today to welcome the Soviet party and government delegation, head of the delegation Viktor Mikhailovich Chebrikov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR, clarified the stand of Soviet party and government supporting the cause of Korea's peaceful reunification.

Saying that the Soviet people understand the legitimate desire of the Korean people to live as one family, he went on:

Our country supports in every way the efforts of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to make North-South dialogue successful and remove the source of the tension caused by the presence in the South of Korea of foreign forces armed with nuclear weapons. Here we

highly estimate the constructive proposals of the DPRK to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone on the Korean peninsula, realize a phased arms reduction in Korea and have North-South parliamentary contact to adopt a non-aggression declaration, and to convene a broad conference of political parties and public organisations in the North and the South for the solution of the question of the country's peaceful reunification.

Our two countries regard it as an urgent task for detente in Asia to withdraw U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from South Korea, remove political and military confrontation on the Korean peninsula and create a healthy situation.

We are convinced that the Korean people can shape the destiny of their country and achieve the reunification of the nation by themselves without any outside interference.

Stresses Bilateral Friendship

*SK1109033388 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502
GMT 10 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—The Soviet party and government will, in the future, too, make efforts to develop and enrich the Soviet-Korean friendship and multi-faceted cooperation in the interests of the welfare of our two peoples, strengthening of socialism worldwide and the cause of peace and progress, said Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR.

A Pyongyang mass rally was held at the People's Palace of Culture this afternoon in honor of the Soviet party and government delegation led by Chebrikov which participated in the celebrations of the 40th DPRK founding anniversary.

The chairman of the Soviet State Security Committee in his speech at the rally said that the exchange of opinions on a wide-range of problems of Soviet-Korean relationship and urgent problems at present confirmed the common desire of the USSR and the DPRK to develop more comprehensively the bilateral relations and the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two states in the struggle for guaranteeing peace and security in the Far East and the rest of the world.

The Soviet-Korean relations continue developing in various domains, firmly based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK, he noted.

Chebrikov stressed:

We can say that in recent years the Soviet-Korean relations have become more brisk and the exchange and contacts between the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Workers' Party of Korea strengthened

and cooperation between the two states expanded in various domains and the trade and economic relations increased and improved towards completion and our mutual cooperation strengthened in the international arena.

All this has been reliably conducive to the promotion of the interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and the cause of socialism and peace.

Kye Ung-tae Attends Rally
*SK1109121688 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1130 GMT 10 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] A mass rally was held at the People's Hall of Culture in Pyongyang on the afternoon of 10 September to welcome the Soviet party and government delegation that is visiting our country to attend celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK. [passage omitted]

Attending were Comrade Kye Ung-tae, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal party committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; and other relevant officials, together with workers in the city. [passage omitted]

Kim Il-song Receives Delegation
*SK1109051888 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1511 GMT 10 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the Soviet party and government delegation led by Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR, visiting Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Kye Ung-tae, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee, Kwon Min-chun, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Gennadiy G. Bartoshevich, Soviet ambassador e.p. to Korea.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Gift Given to Kim Il-song

*SK1209050588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0452 GMT 12 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song was presented with a gift by the party and government delegation of the USSR headed by Comrade Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR, which came to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

The gift was handed to an official concerned.

Gift Presented To Kim Chong-il

*SK1209050788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0453 GMT 12 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by the party and government delegation of the USSR headed by Comrade Viktor Mikhaylovich Chebrikov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the State Security Committee of the USSR, on a visit to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

The gift was handed to an official concerned.

Further Reportage on Visit by Yang Shangkun

Received by Kim Chong-il

*SK1009000488 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 7 Sep 88*

[Text] A PRC party and government delegation led by Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and PRC president, arrived in Pyongyang this afternoon by special train to visit our country to attend the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK upon the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and DPRK president.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, accompanied by O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee [as heard] and minister of the People's Armed Forces, and Yi Chong-ok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president, met the guests at Pyongyang railway station.

Pyongyang railway station was filled with an atmosphere of warm welcome to receive the friendly delegation of the Chinese people, the Korean people's most intimate

comrades in arms and brothers. Holding in their hands flags of the two countries of Korea and China and bouquets of flowers, a welcoming crowd of thousands gathered at Pyongyang railway station. Placards bearing such slogans as "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", "Long live the honorable WPK!", "Long live the CPC!", "Long live the PRC!", "We warmly welcome the PRC party and government delegation led by Comrade Yang Shangkun, PRC president!", and "Long live the invincible militant friendship between the people of the two countries of Korea and China, which was formed in blood!" were placed in the station yard. The national flags of our country and the PRC were hoisted on flag poles. The faces of the welcoming crowd were filled with pride and the joy of brightening, consolidating, and developing the deep-rooted Korea-China friendship generation after generation and with firm resolve to strenuously struggle for the victory of the socialist and communist cause shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Chinese people.

[Sound of train heard in background] At 0530 [0630], a special train carrying the Chinese people's friendly delegation slowly entered the station compound. [Sound of welcoming music and applause heard in background] The welcoming crowd warmly welcomed the fraternal Chinese people's friendly delegation, waving flags of the two countries and bouquets and shouting "Manse" and "Welcome."

Comrades Kim Chong-il, O Chin-u, and Yi Chong-ok exchanged warm greetings with Comrade Yang Shangkun after he stepped off the train. Together with Comrade Yang Shangkun, the members of the PRC party and government delegation and its suite members and Wen Yezhan, PRC ambassador to our country, also arrived.

Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, vice premier of the State Administration Council, and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Choe Kwang, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and chief of the KPA General Staff; Comrade Kang Hui-won, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Party Committee; and chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee; Comrade Chong Chun-ki, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice premier of the State Administration Council; Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and other relevant officials received the guests at the railway station. Also present at the railway station were officials of the PRC Embassy to our country, Chinese students studying in our country, Chinese tourists, the Chinese People's Volunteers members of the Korean-Chinese side to the MAC, and members of the Chinese People's Volunteers liaison office to the MAC.

Comrade Yang Shang-kun shook hands with the leading cadres of the party and state. Juvenile corps members,

officials of the PRC Embassy to our country, and Chinese students studying in our country presented bouquets of flowers to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il and Comrade Yang Shangkun. [Sound of applause and welcoming music continuously heard in background]. Together with Comrade Yang Shangkun, dear Comrade Kim Chong-il returned a salute to the warm [yolyolhan] welcome of the crowd, after walking out to the station plaza.

Together with Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Party Central Committee, Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and PRC president, walked out to the station plaza as the entire plaza filled with applause.

Then the song of Korea-China friendship was loudly sung and the small drum dance, the red belt dance, the lily-of-the-valley dance, and the fan dance were performed at the station plaza; the [name indistinct] dance, the red scarf dance, the bouquet-of-flowers dance, the Korea-China friendship dance, and the [name indistinct] dance were performed at the entrance of the station street; and the beautiful (?three-color) scarf dance was performed around the (?three-tiered stone pagoda) where the flags of the two countries waved.

While loud applause exploded, an artist presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to Comrade Yang Shangkun.

Passing before the welcoming crowd, which was enthusiastically [yolgwangjoguro] applauding with the warm [ttugoun] intent of further consolidating and developing, generation after generation, the militant friendship and unity formed in blood between the Korean and Chinese people who have long firmly fought hand in hand in the struggle for national liberation, class liberation, and socialist construction, Comrade Yang Shangkun responded by raising his hands.

While being enthusiastically applauded by the artists and the crowd, Comrade Yang Shangkun boarded a limousine with Comrade Yi Chong-ok and headed down the endless street of welcome.

Citizens Welcome Yang Shangkun

SK 1009235188 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
1200 GMT 7 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Hundreds of thousands of the working people, youths, students, and beloved children of the capital, who are significantly celebrating the felicitous 40th anniversary of the founding of the Republic with firm determination to vigorously wage the 200-day campaign once again in response to the appeal adopted at the national meeting of heroes, warmly welcomed the goodwill mission of the fraternal Chinese people along the street that runs in front of Pyongyang railway station, Sosong

Street, Nungna Street, Moranbong Street, Taesong Street, Yongung Street, and Samchong Street, waving national flags of the two countries and flowers.

When the car carrying Comrade Yang Shangkun and Comrade Yi Chong-ok entered Sosong Street, the working people from Chung-kuyok [District] and Mangyongdae-kuyok warmly welcomed the Chinese guests, cheering and dancing according to the rhythm of drums. The people cheered as waves of flowers rolled across Chongsong Bridge, down Chollima Street, and along the streets near the bridge.

Friendship and solidarity between the two parties of Korea and China and between the people of the two countries, which have been forged in blood in the sacred struggle against the common enemy and which are being consolidated and developed in the struggle for socialism and communism, were vigorously demonstrated and slogans of friendship and solidarity echoed. [passage omitted]

Like the Chinese people who have actively supported our people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, our people, who know of only one China, have actively supported the fraternal Chinese people's struggle to reunify their fatherland. The faces of the crowd who cheered and danced according to the rhythm of drums were filled with firm and invariable will to struggle and win victory together with the fraternal Chinese people no matter what trial they may face in the future. Along the streets in front of Potongmun Gate, Korean and Chinese dances were performed according to the rhythm of a traditional Korean farm band.

The convoy of cars carrying the Chinese guests stopped for a time in front of Potongmun Gate. A female worker presented a bunch of fragrant flowers to Comrade Yang Shangkun. After that, Paek Hak-yon, vice chairman of the Pyongyang City People's Committee, presented a sculpture of friendship to Comrade Yang Shangkun.

The convoy of cars carrying the Chinese guests arrived at Mansu Bridge, the entrance to Moranbong Street. The crowd expressed warm welcome, waving flowers and showing our people's invariable will to share their fate forever with the fraternal Chinese people in the future as well as in the past, along the single road of common cause against imperialism. [passage omitted]

In the plaza of the Triumphal Gate, a ceremonial function by the Juvenile Corps was held to welcome the PRC party and government delegation led by Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and president of the PRC. Comrade Yang Shangkun returned greetings to the cheering members of the Juvenile Corps. [passage omitted]

The convoy of cars passed through the welcoming crowd from Moranbong-kuyok and Taesong-kuyok and headed for [word indistinct] hill where the Memorial Tower, the

symbol of Korea-China friendship, is located. In front of the tower, railway transportation workers, who are filled with firm determination to effect another upsurge in the new 200-day campaign in response to the appeal adopted at the national meeting of heroes, warmly greeted the good-will delegation from China, dancing and singing a Chinese song accompanied by a band.

The invincible friendship between Korea and China is great friendship forged between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; Comrade Mao Zedong, the great leader of the Chinese people; and esteemed Comrade Zhou Enlai, and which has been consolidated and developed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, together with the party and state leaders of China. [passage omitted]

The convoy of cars approached the Yongung intersection. At the intersection, the crowd warmly welcomed the Chinese guests, while sincerely rejoicing over Comrade Yang Shangkun's visit to our country, which will become an occasion to further promote the traditional friendship between the two parties and between the people of the two countries, which has been forged based on revolutionary duty. [passage omitted]

Along Changsong Street, the Chinese guests received warm welcome from the working people of Taedong-kang-kuyok. Wishing the fraternal Chinese people success in the struggle to realize the four modernizations and build socialism suitable to the situation of China, the crowd warmly welcomed the guests. The crowd sincerely wished that the good-will delegation of the Chinese people will achieve great success on its current visit to our country and spend happy and joyful days during the visit and warmly welcomed the Chinese guests with firm determination to eternally bring to bloom the invincible friendship between Korea and China.

Talks Held With Kim Il-song
*SK1009103188 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021
GMT 10 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—Talks between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, were held again on September 10.

Present at the talks on our side were Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister, and Kim Yang-kon, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Present on the opposite side were Yan Mingfu, member of the secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, and Qian Qichen, member of the CPC Central Committee and foreign minister.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Yang Meets With Reporters

*SK1209054188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0523 GMT 12 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, today met with reporters here prior to his departure for home.

Referring to the issue of the strengthening and development of the friendly relations between Korea and China, President Yang said:

We can say that the parties, governments and peoples of China and Korea have long since been on good terms.

Our two countries are close fraternal neighbors and are in the relationship between the teeth and the lips. They are fraternal countries which have overcome ordeals together.

As we have continuously said, our two peoples are comrades-in-arms who fought in the same trench.

The relations between our two parties and peoples of our two countries have a very solid foundation as they have been fostered by the leaders of the two countries for a long period.

The leaders of our two countries frequently meet with one another.

Our two countries have in the past cooperated well with each other in different fields.

Cooperation in politics, economy, culture, education and all other fields is excellent.

I believe that the relations between our two parties and two peoples will be further developed.

The relations between the two countries will continue to develop in the spirit of mutual support and mutual understanding.

I believe that the cooperation between the two countries will further develop on the basis of the achievements already made.

President Yang turned to the matters concerning the peaceful settlement of the question of Korean reunification.

The party, government and people of China have consistently supported the Korean people in the just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The great leader President Kim Il-song laid down the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and put forward the proposal for founding the democratic confederal republic of Koryo on this basis.

We consider that these principles and proposal indicate a correct direction and way for the reunification of the North and the South of Korea.

It is our consistent view that the Korean issue should be settled by the Korean people themselves through negotiation without any outside interference.

The Chinese people resolutely support the proposals for North-South dialogue put forward by the Korean Government and hope that the relations between the North and the South will be improved and the reunification of the country be promoted through dialogue.

Comrade President Kim Il-song reclarified this idea in his report at the celebration meeting.

We support it.

Today the international situation as a whole shows a trend of relaxation.

The situation on the Korean peninsula, too, has a possibility of developing in the direction of relaxation.

We believe that the North and the South of Korea will promote mutual understanding and improve their relations through dialogue by the joint efforts of the entire Korean people.

We believe that they will thus open a favorable phase in settling the question of Korean reunification.

Need for Dialogue Stressed

SK1209093088 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean
0654 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] Comrade Yang Shangkun, member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and president of the PRC, who led a PRC party and government delegation to our country at the invitation of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee and president of the DPRK, and who attended the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding, held a press conference in Pyongyang this morning before his departure.

Reporters of our country and China were present at the press conference.

Comrade Yang Shangkun answered the reporters' questions.

[Begin Yang Shangkun recording with superimposed Korean translation by Chinese interpreter] I visited your country in 1984. At that time, I visited Chongjin and many other urban areas, in addition to Pyongyang. At that time also, I received a very warm welcome. I still remember vividly the warm (?welcome) and whole-hearted hospitality that I received then.

This is my second visit to your country; however, it is my first as PRC president. Our Chinese party and government delegation visited Korea this time to celebrate your country's national holiday along with the Korean people.

This time we have received a very warm welcome since our arrival in Sinuiju after crossing the Amnok River. We stayed in Pyongyang several days, during which time we participated in various celebrations along with comrade cadres of the Korean party and government and with the Korean people. During the course of this, we have come to have a very deep impression.

During our stay we also received very warm hospitality from the Korean Government, party, and people. Wholehearted hospitality was accorded us. So, availing myself of this opportunity, I extend thanks to the Korean Government, the Korean party, and the Korean people.

When I return home, I will tell to the Chinese Government and people about the warm welcome and wholehearted hospitality we received this time.

The relations between the two parties, two governments, and two peoples of China and Korea have been good ever since old days. Our two countries are intimate and fraternal neighbor countries. Our two countries have a lips-and-teeth relationship and are fraternal countries which have overcome difficulties together.

During the struggle against the imperialists' aggression, during the Korean fatherland liberation war, and during the socialist construction in recent years, our two countries have continued to maintain good relations and have fought together. We have closely cooperated and supported one another.

As was continuously wished in old days, the peoples of our two countries are comrades-in-arms who fought together in the same trench. The relations our two parties, countries, and peoples have are ones which the leaders of the two countries have established during a long period. Therefore, they have a very strong foundation.

The leaders of our two countries meet one another frequently. In the past, our two countries have cooperated (?well) in various areas. Cooperation is good in the political, economic, cultural, educational, and many other areas. As for the future, I believe that the relations

between our two parties and people will go a step higher. We will develop our mutual relations of cooperation according to the spirit of supporting and understanding one another. I believe that the future cooperation will be developed further based on the successes which have already been made. I believe more new successes will be made.

The Chinese party, government, and people have invariably supported the Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. We support the struggle to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula and achieve reunification. Accordingly, we invariably favor and support all the reasonable calls and proposals the Korean party and government have put forward to alleviate the situation on the Korean peninsula and to achieve independent and peaceful reunification.

The great leader President Kim Il-song put forth the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification, and grand national unity and, based on these three principles, put forward the proposal for establishing the democratic confederal republic of Koryo. We acknowledge that this proposal has illuminated the correct direction and way to the reunification of the North and South.

We invariably acknowledge that the Korean question should be settled through negotiation by the Korean people themselves without any foreign intervention.

The Chinese people firmly support the Korean Government's proposal for North-South dialogue. The proposal will alleviate the relations between the North and South and will accelerate the reunification of the country.

In his report this time, President Comrade Kim Il-song reiterated (?this proposal). We support this.

Today we see in the overall international situation the trend of tension reduction [wanhwa]. Accordingly, we see a (?possibility) that the situation on the Korean peninsula will develop toward this. We (?hope) that, through the joint effort of all Korean people, the North and South will promote mutual understanding, improve their relations through dialogue, and create a favorable condition to settle the question of Korean reunification.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to tell you one more thing. I listened to the radio broadcast last night. It said that President Comrade Kim Il-song's speech is arousing a great repercussion in South Korea. I think that maybe people have heard this news much sooner than I have.

This shows that the trend of the times is that the North and South should conduct dialogue. I think that dialogue will certainly be conducted, no matter how much difficulty an opposing side may create. This is my opinion, and the future situation will show whether my opinion is correct or not. Thank you. [end recording]

Yi Kun-mo Meets Mongolian Counterpart

*SK1109100488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0954 GMT 11 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Talks were held yesterday at the Mansudae Assembly Hall between Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and D. Sodnom, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Present at the talks on our side were Kim Chong-u, vice-minister of external economic affairs, and officials concerned and on the opposite side members of the Mongolian party and government delegation and Perelein Urjinlhundeb, Mongolian ambassador to Korea.

The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Nampo Citizens Welcome Delegation

*SK1209061588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0557 GMT 12 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—Citizens of Nampo, a port city on the West Coast of Korea, held a mass rally and warmly welcomed the Mongolian party and government delegation which came to Korea to attend the 40th founding anniversary celebrations of the DPRK.

Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, said in his speech that the changes that have taken place on the soil of Mongolia over the last 67 years following the victory of the people's revolution substantiate the validity of the line and policy of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party to go over directly to socialism from a feudal society.

He stressed that the traditional Korea-Mongolia friendship has in recent years greeted a period of brilliant efflorescence on the basis of the deep intimacy between and care of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Jambyn Batmonh and it is growing in scope and depth day by day in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation.

He stated that the Korean people will in the future, too, in unity with the fraternal Mongolian people wage a vigorous struggle for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism against imperialism and war.

Speaking next, D. Sodnom, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, who is leading the delegation, said:

A few months ago, the Mongolian people greeted in our Mongolia Comrade Kim Il-song, one of the prominent figures of the international communist and working-class movements, staunch fighter for the cause of peace and socialism, anti-imperialist national liberation and independence and social progress and the outstanding leader of the Korean people, and expressed warm sentiments of friendship and respect to him.

The Mongolian visit of the head of state of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the meeting and talks between Comrade Jambyn Batmunkh and him marked a new milestone in the efforts to further strengthen and develop the friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two peoples.

He said that the deployment of the U.S. forces and huge armed forces including nuclear weapons in the southern half of Korea lays obstacles in the way of Korea's reunification and threatens peace and security not only on the Korean peninsula but also in the Asia-Pacific region.

The Mongolian People's Republic invariably supports the initiatives and efforts of the DPRK government to reunify the country in a peaceful way and on a democratic basis without foreign interference.

Concluding his speech he presented a souvenir to the meeting in the name of the delegation.

The meeting was attended by member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the WPK and vice-premier of the Administration Council Hong Song-nam and officials concerned.

Further on Visit of Bulgaria's Atanasov

Kim Il-song Receives Bulgarians

SK1109032888 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1522
GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received the Bulgarian party and government delegation led by Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, on a visit to our country to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon.

Peter Danailov, Bulgarian ambassador e.p. to Korea, was also on hand.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation conveyed to President Kim Il-song a gift of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Mass Meeting Held

SK1109101788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1003 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—A mass meeting of South Pyongan Province was held yesterday in welcome of the party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic [BPR] which came to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The meeting was attended by So Yun-sok, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, chief secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Party Committee and chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee, Chong Chun-ki, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and others.

Yi Chae-tok, vice-chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, made a speech first.

He wished the fraternal Bulgarian people brilliant success in the gigantic work to carry out the decisions of the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Ninth Five-Year Plan under the wise leadership of the party headed by respected Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

He said: The Korean people fully support the peaceful foreign policy of the Bulgarian party and government, highly estimate the constructive initiatives to turn Balkan peninsula into a zone free from nuclear and chemical weapons and express firm solidarity with the Bulgarian people in the struggle for their realisation.

He also stressed that the traditional friendly relations between the Korean and Bulgarian peoples further consolidated and reached a very high level through historical visits of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song to Bulgaria and the Korean visit by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the outstanding leader of the Bulgarian people.

Head of the Bulgarian delegation Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR, spoke next.

He noted that all the shining successes achieved in all domains of social and political life of Korea are a result of the wise leadership and bold design of the Workers'

Party of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il-song respected by the Korean people and fruition of tireless, creative labour of the Korean working people.

Stressing that the People's Republic of Bulgaria reaffirms its stand to fully support the initiatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold high-level political and military talks, reduce armed forces and military equipment on the Korean peninsula and clear it of all the foreign troops and nuclear weapons and proposals to convene a North-South joint conference and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear free and peace zone, he went on to say:

The meetings and talks between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Comrade Kim Il-song, heads of the parties and states of the two countries in 1984 and 1985 constitute a solid basis of relations between our two countries.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by them and long-term agreement on economic and scientific-technological cooperation put forth a purpose and task to develop in depth the many-sided cooperation between us on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Zhivkov Sends Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK1109084488 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0837 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—A gift came to Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, from Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP] and president of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic [BPR], on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Georgi Atanasov, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the BPR, on a visit to Korea.

CSSR's Husak Continues Meetings, Visit

Kim Il-song Greets Husak

SK1209051188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0455 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today greeted Comrade Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic [CSR].

The national flags of Korea and Czechoslovakia were fluttering on the flag poles.

President Kim Il-song exchanged warm greetings with President Gustav Husak and hugged him.

A welcome function took place in honor of President Gustav Husak.

The national anthems of Czechoslovakia and Korea were played.

President Gustav Husak, in company with President Kim Il-song, reviewed a guard of honour of the three services of the Korean People's Army.

Present at the welcome function were Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, vice-premier of the government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and concurrently premier of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic; Jaromir Obzina, member of the Central Committee of the CCP, vice-premier of the government of the CSR and chairman of the State Commission for scientific-technological development and investments; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the Central Committee of the CCP and foreign minister of the CSR; Frantisek Salda, member of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the CCP and director of the presidential office; Jiri Nemec, vice-minister of foreign trade of the CSR; Vaclav Herman, Czechoslovak ambassador e.p. to Korea; and suite.

Vice-Premier Kim Yun-hyok, Chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and Korean ambassador e.p. to Czechoslovakia Kim Kwang-sop were present on the occasion.

Kim Il-song, Husak Hold Talks

SK1209051588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0501 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Talks were held today in Pyongyang between Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Present there on our side were Vice-Premier Kim Yun-hyok, Chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and DPRK Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Czechoslovakia Kim Kwang-sop.

Present on the opposite side were Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the C.C., CCP, vice-premier of the government of the CSR and premier of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic; Jaromir Obzina, member of the C.C., CCP, vice-premier of the government of the CSR and chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments; Bohuslav Chnoupek, member of the C.C., CCP, and foreign minister; Frantisek Salda, member of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the CCP and director of the presidential office; Jiri Nemec, vice-minister of foreign trade; Vaclav Herman, Czechoslovak ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea; and suite members.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Cooperation Treaty Signed
SK1209044788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0425 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and President Gustav Husak of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic [CSSR] signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the CSR in Pyongyang on the 11th of September, 1988, on behalf of the two countries.

The treaty says:

Recognizing that friendship and unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in other's internal affairs, comradely cooperation, mutual benefit and solidarity exist between the two countries,

Believing that to consolidate and develop further these relations is in accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the DPRK and the CSR and contributes to the strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries and to the cause of peace and socialism,

The DPRK and the CSR decided to conclude this treaty out of a desire to further strengthen friendship and unity, cooperation and solidarity with other socialist countries, non-aligned countries and other peaceloving countries of the world and make a positive contribution to consolidating peace and security in Asia and Europe and in the whole world, and agreed upon as follows:

Article 1. [subhead]

The two high contracting parties shall comprehensively develop in depth the fraternal friendship and unity and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Article 2 [subhead]

The two high contracting parties shall help develop cooperation between state organs and social organizations in order to deepen understanding between the peoples of the DPRK and the CSR, more closely develop the ties between them, strengthen their friendly relations and provide new spiritual and material wealth.

Article 3 [subhead]

The two high contracting parties shall expand and develop mutual contacts and cooperation in the economy, science and technology, culture, art, education, health, the press, radio, television, movie, physical culture and sports and all other domains.

Article 4 [subhead]

The two high contracting parties shall make positive efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist and working-class movements.

Article 5 [subhead]

The two high contracting parties shall actively support the peoples who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and racism of all manners and hues and for the consolidation of freedom and national independence and for social progress.

Article 6 [subhead]

The Czechoslovak side shall support the righteous efforts of the DPRK to clear the southern part of the Korean peninsula of foreign troops and nuclear weapons and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Korean side shall support the peaceful foreign policy of the CSR and its efforts to ease the tension in Europe, develop the good neighbourly relations and cooperation and consolidate universal peace and security.

Article 7 [subhead]

The two high contracting parties shall continue to cooperate with the other socialist and progressive forces of the world in order to guarantee world peace and security and cooperation among the peoples, expand and deepen the process of international detente, call a halt to arms race, realize a universal, complete disarmament including the elimination of nuclear weapons, create nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world and put an end to aggression and war in the life of peoples of all countries.

Article 8 [subhead]

The two high contracting parties shall inform each other of important international issues and other matters of mutual concern and discuss them together.

Article 9 [subhead]

This treaty shall come into force from the day notes of confirming that necessary conditions for the effectiveness of the treaty have been provided in the two countries are exchanged.

Article 10 [subhead]

This treaty shall remain valid for 20 years and it shall be extended by every 10 years automatically unless one of the two high contracting parties sends the other a written notice proposing that this treaty be abrogated, 12 months before the expiration of the term of its validity.

Treaty Signing Ceremony Held

SK1209053788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0518 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic (CSR) was signed here today.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, was present at the signing ceremony together with Comrade Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Present on the occasion on our side were Vice-Premier Kim Yun-hyok, Kim Tal-hyon, chairman of the External Economy Commission, Choe Chong-kun, minister of foreign trade, Kang Sok-chu, first vice-minister of foreign affairs, and Kim Kwang-sop, Korean ambassador e.p. to Czechoslovakia.

Present on the opposite side were Peter Colotka, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the CCP, vice-premier of the government of the CSR and concurrently premier of the government of the Slovak Socialist Republic; Jaromir Obzina, member of the Central Committee of the CCP, vice-premier of the government of the CSR and chairman of the state commission for scientific-technological development and investments; Bohuslav Chroupek, member of the Central Committee of the CCP and foreign minister of the CSR; Frantisek Salda, member of the Central Control and Audit Commission of the CCP and director of the presidential office; Jiri Nemec, vice-minister of foreign trade of the CSR; Vaclav Herman, Czechoslovak ambassador e.p. to Korea.

President Kim Il-song and President Gustav Husak signed the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the CSR.

Kim Il-song Holds Banquet

SK1209054588 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0532 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, gave a banquet today at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall in honour of Comrade Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

When President Kim Il-song appeared in the banquet hall together with President Gustav Husak, the entire attendants warmly welcomed them with thunderous applause.

President Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet.

Then President Gustav Husak spoke.

The entourage of President Gustav Husak and other suite members were invited to the banquet.

Present on the occasion were Vice-Premier Kim Yun-hyok, Chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and Korean ambassador e.p. to Czechoslovakia Kim Kwang-sop.

The banquet proceeded in a warm atmosphere overflowing with friendly sentiments.

Kim Il-song Speaks at Banquet

SK1209044188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0411 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a banquet he gave in honor of Comrade Gustav Husak, president of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on September 11.

He said:

The long journey you took to visit our country again in order to share the joy of our people was motivated by your exceptional feelings of friendship towards us and by your strong sense of solidarity with our revolutionary cause. It has added to the significance of our national holiday.

This year is a meaningful year for the peoples of our two countries.

This year your people celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Historic February victory which ushered in a new epoch of socialism in Czechoslovakia, and our people have just celebrated the 40th anniversary of the Republic.

This year also marks the 40th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries.

Forty years is only a very short span in the long history of mankind, but in this period the peoples of our two countries have made great socio-economic changes and progress under the banner of socialism.

Since the February Victory the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party have successfully built a new society and established in the heart of Europe a prosperous socialist state, which is steadily advancing the economy and culture and science and technology. Today in your country, the work of reorganization to accelerate economic and social progress and to consummate socialism further is being undertaken briskly in accordance with the strategic line formulated by the 17th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and with the decisions adopted by the plenary meetings of the party Central Committee.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice over the great success achieved by the fraternal Czechoslovak people in building socialism, and heartily wish you greater success in your struggle to carry out the 8th Five-Year Plan and to build a developed socialist society.

In the past years our people under the correct leadership of our party have pressed on with the revolution and construction and established an independent and sovereign socialist state with the most advanced socialist system, a powerful independent national economy and brilliant national culture on this land where a long backwardness and poverty had once prevailed.

All the successes achieved by the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia in building socialism clearly show the superiority and vitality of socialism and are contributing greatly to preserving peace in Asia and Europe.

We strongly support the proposals made by the Czechoslovak Communist Party and government for the establishment of a nuclear-free corridor and a zone free from chemical weapons in central Europe and for creating a zone of trust and cooperation and good-neighbourly relations on the borderline between the Warsaw Treaty nations and NATO nations, the proposals which emanate from their consistent stand for ensuring peace and security in Europe.

The pressing issue that must be settled to preserve and consolidate peace in Asia is that of easing the tension on the Korean peninsula and reunifying Korea peacefully.

Our party and the government of the Republic have advanced constructive proposals for peace on the Korean peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and are making every effort to put them into effect.

The Communist Party, government and people of Czechoslovakia have always rendered positive support and encouragement to our people in their cause for reunification, and your country, as a member nation of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, has been striving to convert the armistice in Korea into a durable peace.

We are grateful to you for this.

Uniting and strongly supporting and closely cooperating with each other is important for the socialist countries in defending and accomplishing the cause of socialism and in safeguarding world peace and security.

The Korean and Czechoslovak peoples have established unbreakable relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation through their joint struggle against imperialism and for peace and for victory in the cause of socialism. On this occasion we have signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. This treaty will display great vitality in expanding and developing traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries on a full scale, and will contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement.

I am very pleased that your present visit to our country, following the visit paid by Comrade General Secretary Milos Jakes in May this year, has enabled the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, our two countries and our two peoples to expand and develop onto a still higher plane.

Husak Speech at Banquet

SK1209045788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0437 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Speaking at the banquet given today at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall by President Kim Il-song of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, President Gustav Husak of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic congratulated the Korean people on the 40th anniversary of the national day and expressed thanks for the hospitality accorded to them.

Over the last four decades, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has covered the road of rapid development and radically changed its looks, he said, and went on:

Now the working people of your country are successfully carrying on the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We are pleased with your achievements in the building of a socialist society and with the rising authority of the DPRK in international life under the people's government.

I sincerely congratulate you on all your achievements.

Pointing out that the Czechoslovak people are successfully advancing along the road of socialist construction, exerting great effort to fulfil the programme of the 17th Congress of the party and carrying on reforms in all spheres of the economy and social life, President Gustav Husak continued:

Friendly relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the DPRK have a long tradition.

Comrade Kim Il-sung, I recall the useful and comradely talks with you in Pyongyang in 1973 and in Prague in 1984.

We attach great significance to talks between Comrade Milos Jakes and you in the capital of your country this year.

Meetings between the party and state leaders of our two countries have become an important impetus to further developing mutual relations, strengthening friendship and deepening cooperation.

Conversations held in an atmosphere of true friendship and mutual understanding during our current visit have also confirmed that we have common interests in continually consolidating and expanding relations and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Korea.

Results achieved by us in political, economic, cultural and other fields provide preconditions for the further development of friendly and cooperative relations.

We will continue providing such preconditions and apply new forms of cooperation more intensively which will be more effective and long-term help in the fulfilment of tasks for development facing the two countries.

The inter-governmental economic and scientific-technological consultative committee of Czechoslovakia and Korea plays an important role in seeking and realizing new possibilities in economic and scientific-technological fields.

It is also our common hope to expand cooperation in the fields of education, culture and public health and all other fields where conditions are provided.

This is of significance not only in promoting the revolutionary changes in socialist construction in our two countries but also in strengthening the socialist forces of the world.

The treaty of friendship and cooperation we signed today is of significance in further developing the relations and friendship between our two countries.

This treaty opens a new prospect of cooperation among our brotherly parties, states and nations and formulates the fundamental direction of the development of our relations till the 21st century.

The content of this treaty accords with the most vital interests of the peoples of our two countries.

Turning to the international issues, President Gustav Husak said:

Now that historic measures for nuclear disarmament have been taken for the first time and a considerably favorable trend prevails in the international life, it is essential to continuously promote this process and expand it to all spheres of international relations and to all parts of the world.

Czechoslovakia is joining the Soviet Union and other allies in supporting all the initiatives for strengthening trust, security and cooperation among states and nations and striving to settle the present international problems on the principles of constructive dialogue, equality and mutual security.

The numerous proposals put forward by the socialist countries are all oriented in this direction.

We think that Czechoslovakia's proposal for establishing a zone of confidence, cooperation and good-neighborly relations on the borderline between the Warsaw Pact nations and the NATO nations makes a concrete contribution to this peace policy, too.

We truly have interest in a durable peace and security in Asia.

We consider that the initiative put forward by the Soviet Union in Vladivostok for security, cooperation, confidence and disarmament in Asia and the Pacific region is a realistic step leading to this direction.

We estimate the constructive proposals of the DPRK for relaxing the military confrontation and establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula.

We also support your efforts to resume dialogue between the two parts of Korea in order to realise the legitimate desire of the Korean nation for national reunification by peaceful and democratic means.

Kim Il-song Awards Medal to Husak
SK1209051788 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0505 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—An order of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was awarded to the Czechoslovak president.

An awarding ceremony took place on September 11.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, awarded Comrade Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, order of the National Flag First Class of the DPRK which had been decided to be conferred on him on his 75th birthday.

President Gustav Husak expressed deep thanks to President Kim Il-song.

Present on the occasion were the officials and entourage accompanying the Czechoslovak president.

Vice-Premier Kim Yun-hyok, Chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and DPRK ambassador e.p. to Czechoslovakia Kim Kwang-sop were also on hand.

Husak Gives Gift to Kim Il-song
SK1209052188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0508 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 11 received a gift from Comrade Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Present on the occasion were officials and other suite members accompanying President Gustav Husak.

Present there were Vice-Premier Kim Yun-hyok, Chairman of the External Economy Commission Kim Tal-hyon, Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, First Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Kang Sok-chu and Korean ambassador e.p. to Czechoslovakia Kim Kwang-sop.

President Kim Il-song saw the gift and expressed thanks for it.

Husak Gives Gift to Kim Chong-il
SK1209043188 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0407 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Comrade Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on an official goodwill visit to Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned.

Kim Yong-nam, Chnoupek Hold Talks
SK1209042388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0404 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—Talks between Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek were held in Pyongyang on September 11.

Present at the talks on our side were Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu, Korean ambassador to Czechoslovakia Kim Kwang-sop and officials concerned and on the opposite side were Czechoslovak ambassador to Korea Vaclav Herman and officials concerned.

The talks proceeded in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

Consular Agreement Signed
LD1109124088 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak
1200 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] The DPRK: The foreign ministers of Czechoslovakia and the DPRK, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Kim Yong-nam, today exchanged views on topical international issues. Bohuslav Chnoupek voiced Czechoslovakia's support for Pyongyang's endeavor to reduce tension on the Korean peninsula and to reunite both parts of Korea. Kim Yong-nam briefed his interlocutor about his country's latest proposals in this field, which are making a significant contribution to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

Bohuslav Chnoupek and Kim Yong-nam today signed a consular agreement and a convention on mutual legal assistance between Czechoslovakia and the DPRK. These documents are closely related to economic cooperation and tackle some issues arising from the stay of Korean students and apprentices in Czechoslovakia.

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Husak Ends Visit 12 September
*LD1209090488 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
0400 GMT 12 Sep 88*

[Text] Gustav Husak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the Republic, ended today his official friendly visit to the DPRK, which took place at the invitation of the WPK Central Committee and Kim Il-song, its general secretary and the country's president. At Pyongyang Airport Gustav Husak and his entourage were seen off by DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol, and other figures.

After reviewing the guard of honor Comrade Gustav Husak shook hands with Korean working people's representatives and bid farewell to officials of the Czechoslovak Embassy. At 1000 local time the special II-62 aircraft left Pyongyang to travel back to Prague.

Husak Departs Pyongyang
*SK1209102988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1021 GMT 12 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 12 (KCNA)—Comrade Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, left Pyongyang on September 12 by special plane after an official goodwill visit to Korea to participate in the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thousands of people warmly saw off the envoy of the Czechoslovak people at Pyongyang Airport.

The president was seen off by Pak Song-chol, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, and other cadres.

A send-off function took place at the airport.

While staying in Korea, President Gustav Husak visited Mangyongdae and went round construction sites of the capital, exhibition of achievements in socialist construction, the grand people's study house and other places.

Further on Visit of GDR's Stoph, Delegation

Talks Held With Yi Kun-mo
*SK120910388 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0442
GMT 8 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 8 (KCNA)—Talks were held at the Mansudae Assembly Hall on September 7 between Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and premier of the Administration Council of the

DPRK, and Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR.

The talks were attended on our side by Minister of Public Health Yi Chong-yol, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Yi In-kyu and officials concerned and on the opposite side by the members of the party and government delegation of the GDR visiting Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK.

The two sides exchanged views on a series of matters of common concern between the two countries.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Kim Il-song Meets Stoph
*LD1009145388 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1309 GMT 10 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep (ADN)—The leader of the GDR party and government delegation to the official ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the DPRK, Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, was received on Saturday in the presidential palace in Pyongyang by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the KWP Central Committee and president of the DPRK.

Willi Stoph expressed his pleasure at this meeting and conveyed the personal, warm, and fraternal greetings of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, which were warmly reciprocated by Kim Il-song. Kim Il-song gave thanks for the sending of a high-ranking party and government delegation to the official ceremonies in Pyongyang. It made an important contribution to the good passage of the anniversary, which took place with representative international participation. In this way the links between the DPRK and the GDR were documented again.

Willi Stoph stressed that in the 40 years of its existence the DPRK has developed into a stable cornerstone of socialism in Asia, into an active comrade-in-arms for the joint main task of peace and socialism. The party and government delegation was able to convince itself of this during its stay in Pyongyang, at the construction site of the Sunchon chemical combine and in the Anju synthetic fiber spinning mill. He wished the fraternal Korean people further successes in the socialist construction of the country.

Willi Stoph said that the anniversary of the friendly Korean people had been celebrated in the GDR with numerous events which document the friendship and links between both parties, states, and peoples. Both partners in the talks agreed with the view that the

relations of fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between both parties, states, and peoples have continuously deepened and developed in the past 10 years.

The guidelines for trade are the agreements of early summer of 1984 and in autumn 1986 during the meetings of the highest representatives of the two parties and states, as well as the Treaty on Friendship and Cooperation. Kim Il-song stated that he recalled his fruitful visit to the GDR with great pleasure. Moving on to world political problems, Kim Il-song and Willi Stoph stated that at present, issues of securing peace, disarmament, and the removal of the danger of nuclear war are at the center of international relations. The main aim of any responsible policy in the present era can only be peace. This fundamental point is being realized by the GDR and the DPRK in collaboration with the other socialist countries and all peace-loving forces.

The two politicians evaluated the active participation of a representative delegation from the DPRK in the Berlin International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones as being an expression of the close collaboration between the two states on the basic issues of our times. On behalf of the party and state leadership of the GDR, Willi Stoph expressed gratitude for the support for GDR foreign policy activities by the DPRK. At the same time, he affirmed that the GDR fully and totally supports the initiatives of the DPRK for the preservation of peace and its proposals to improve the situation on the Korean Peninsula.

Kim Il-song accorded high esteem to the peace policy of the GDR as a western outpost of socialism, and in particular to its struggle for disarmament and cooperation on the basis of equal rights in international relations. By its attitude of solidarity toward the DPRK, the GDR has proved to be a sincere and loyal friend of the Korean people. He wished the people of the GDR, led by the SED, great success in the further strengthening and consolidation of socialism. Kim Il-song asked for the most fraternal greetings to be conveyed to Erich Honecker, his friend and comrade in battle, and to all members of the party leadership and the government.

Following the conversation, Willi Stoph handed over a painting of the center of the GDR capital, with a view of the Nikolaiviertel, as a gift from the Central Committee and the Council of Ministers on the occasion of the jubilee of the Republic. Kim Il-song received the work, by the Leipzig artist Fritz Froehlich, with thanks and pleasure.

Rally Welcomes GDR Delegation
*SK1109102388 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 11 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—A mass rally was held in Anju City, South Pyongan Province, on September 10 in welcome of the GDR party and government delegation on a visit to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

Present on the occasion were Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and others.

Speaking at the rally Kim Ui-sun, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, said:

We sincerely wish the fraternal GDR people greater success in their endeavours to implement the decisions of the 11th Party Congress and the present five-year plan and build a developed socialist society under the Socialist Unity Party of Germany headed by respected Comrade Erich Honecker.

We denounce the revanchists of West Germany who are resorting to all manoeuvres to change the present borderline, clamouring about the existence of "empire of Germany", support the constructive initiatives of the GDR to build a nuclear-free zone, a zone without chemical weapons in Europe and a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe and express firm solidarity for the struggle for their materialisation.

We will make all efforts to further strengthen and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the DPRK and the GDR.

Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR, spoke next.

Noting that since the establishment of the people's power 40 years ago the Korean people have made great achievements under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, our respected friend, he continued:

You have every right to be proud of the achievements made by you on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

The Korean people who repulsed the criminal war of aggression and blockade of the imperialists have wrought miracles, fully demonstrating the vitality of the socialist system over the past 40 years.

We know that the younger generation of Korea, the sponsor of the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students scheduled in 1989, are making worthwhile endeavours for the people's wellbeing and the happy future.

The high level of our fraternal relations in all domains is an expression of our common efforts to continue developing and strengthening the comprehensive cooperation based on the spirit agreed upon between Comrade Erich Honecker and Comrade Kim Il-song, heads of our two states.

Stoph Addresses Workers

*LD1009130988 East Berlin ADN International Service
in German 1012 GMT 10 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 Sep (ADN)—The party and government delegation to the ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the DPRK, headed by Willi Stoph, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, visited the Anju Chemical Combine on Saturday. The factory was constructed with the support of the GDR.

Following the tour, Willi Stoph addressed the working people of the enterprise and conveyed the fraternal greetings of the people of the GDR on the 40th anniversary of the foundation of the DPRK. Referring to the international situation, the speaker stated that signs of a change for the better are visible today after years of increasing confrontation, a constantly accelerated arms race, and growing tensions. The treaty between the USSR and the United States on the liquidation of their nuclear missiles of medium and shorter range is an encouraging sign for all peace-loving peoples who are demanding a world without nuclear weapons. It is now a question of allowing no let-up in the process of disarmament and detente, and of reaching a binding agreement on the 50 percent reduction, proposed by the Soviet Union, in the nuclear strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States while adhering to the treaty on the limitation of missile defense systems.

The direction taken toward the lasting improvement in the international situation is a success of the realistic policy of many states, among them the DPRK and the GDR, as well as the unceasing struggle of the peace-loving forces of all continents.

The GDR representative continued: The objective which our parties and states feel obliged toward and which we are striving for in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries as well as with the support of all peace-loving forces, consists of advancing from zero-solution to zero-solution right up to a world free of nuclear weapons. This demand is of the highest topicality for this region as well. Reason and realism are decisive for further successes on this path in Europe, Asia, and the whole world, as are also the efforts to further dismantle confrontation and mistrust and to develop advantageous cooperation.

Willi Stoph said that the GDR's commitment to further progress in the worldwide struggle for peace causes it to follow with great attention the struggle for peace in Asia, which is always receiving new impulses through the constructive proposals of the USSR as well as the DPRK and the other fraternal Asian states.

We greet and support with all our hearts the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the creation of an atmosphere of trustful and result-oriented

dialogue on peaceful reunification, on the lasting safeguarding of peace and detente, as well as on the creation of a zone of peace free of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula, the speaker stressed.

The proven course of the unity of economic and social policy for the benefit of the people is being continued consistently in the GDR with the objective of unceasingly strengthening socialism. This is serving peace at the same time and is an active contribution to the joint task of the socialist fraternal countries. The chairman of the Council of Ministers pointed out that the fraternal socialist countries exchange their experiences during the construction of socialism and learn from each other, whereby they take into account that there is no one recipe valid for everyone. They do this with the aim of lending an even greater dynamic to socialist society in their countries.

The 40th anniversary of the founding of socialist DPRK can be celebrated by its citizens with pride in the successes achieved, Willi Stoph said. Precisely in these days one can see throughout the country the enthusiasm and diligence of the working people in the realization of the policy of the KWP. The huge successes scored in the powerful advance from former colonial rule and the ruins of war to the present-day modern and efficient DPRK are impressive. Despite a criminal war of aggression and imperialist boycott measures, the past 40 years were an example of the victory and strength of socialism in Korea.

Willi Stoph expressed the conviction that the first world festival games in Asia of youth from all continents will lend fresh and powerful impulse to the worldwide struggle for peace and security.

One can say with total justification that in the past years relations between the two parties, states, and peoples have become even closer and stronger, the speaker continued. The high level characterizing their fraternal relations in all spheres today is an expression of the resolute desire to further develop and deepen all-round cooperation on the basis of the agreements reached between the highest representatives of the two states, Erich Honecker and Kim Il-song. The Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation, which has opened up broad perspectives for cooperation, has proved successful here.

Stoph Gives Gift to Kim Chong-il

*SK1109084688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0839 GMT 11 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, was presented with a gift by Comrade Willi Stoph, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic, on a visit to Korea.

Chairman Willi Stoph handed the gift to an official concerned.

Further Reportage on Romanian Premier's Visit

Kim Il-song Receives Dascalescu

SK1109032988 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519
GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 10 (KCNA)—The great leader President Kim Il-song today received Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, who is heading a Romanian party and government delegation visiting Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK.

Present on the occasion was Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam.

President Kim Il-song conversed with the prime minister in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The prime minister conveyed to President Kim Il-song a gift of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Nampo Meeting Welcomes Romanians

SK1109110988 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1049 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—A Nampo municipal mass meeting was held Saturday to welcome the Romanian party and government delegation which came to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding.

Kim Pok-sin, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-premier of the Administration Council, and others were present at the meeting.

Chang In-sok, chairman of the Nampo Municipal Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, spoke at the meeting.

He noted that the Romanian people are closely rallied behind the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and are vigorously endeavouring to implement the party's line of building a multilaterally developed socialist society.

Touching upon the just stand and policy adopted by the Romanian Communist Party and government to turn Europe into a nuclear-free zone and denuclearize the Balkan peninsula with a view to removing the danger of nuclear war and defending peace in the region, he said:

We express unflinching support for the peaceloving foreign policy of the Romanian Communist Party and government.

In the future, too, the Korean people will always advance in firm unity with the fraternal Romanian people on the same road of the struggle for victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

Speaking next, head of the delegation Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the government of the Romanian Socialist Republic, said:

The great achievements made by the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song to celebrate the glorious red-letter day show the looks of comprehensively developing socialist state with a mighty industry, modern agriculture and multilaterally efflorescing science and culture.

He went on:

The close relations of friendship, cooperation and solidarity based on mutual respect and regard have been established between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and between the Romanian and Korean peoples.

Such relations are continually developing particularly as a result of the meetings and talks between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic, and Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Romanian Communists and entire people, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in particular, have fully supported and are supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, and the constructive initiatives and proposals advanced by Comrade Kim Il-song to ease the tensions on the Korean peninsula and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves without any outside interference.

Ceausescu Gives Gift to Kim Chong-il

SK1109083288 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0824 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received a gift from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian

Communist Party [RCP] and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic [RSR], on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The gift was handed to an official concerned by Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the RCP Central Committee and prime minister of the government of the RSR.

Yi Kun-mo Sees Off Romanians

*SK1109100688 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0957 GMT 11 Sep 88*

[Text] Pyongyang September 11 (KCNA)—The Romanian party and government delegation led by Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania left here yesterday by air concluding its visit to Korea to attend the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the DPRK founding at the invitation of the WPK Central Committee and the government of the DPRK.

It was seen off at the airport by Yi Kun-mo, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the DPRK Administration Council, and Nicolae Girba, Romanian ambassador to Korea.

South Korea

Government Likely To Accept Summit Overture

*SK1109030288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Sep 88 p 2*

[Text] National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku yesterday suggested that Seoul would affirmatively accept North Korean leader Kim Il-song's bid for a summit and take concrete steps for its materialization.

He said in a statement, "the government will deliberately review the possibility of realizing a summit." This is the South Korean Government's first official response to Kim's Thursday offer.

"We note the direct reaction by the chief North Korean authority to President No Tae-u's August 15 proposal for a summit and eye preparation for an epochal breakthrough to the stalemated South-North relationship," he went on.

"Regrettable as it is that North Korea has repeated its preconditions for a summit," he said, "Keen concern is expressed in (Pyongyang's) indication that there is a possibility for such a meeting."

Seoul interprets Kim's remarks as acceptance, albeit passive, of No's declaration that he wishes to meet the North Korean leader at any place at any time to talk on any topic.

It will attempt to draw North Koreans at least to a preliminary meeting for the summit, even if the sought-after No-Kim talk is impossible.

Government sources said that Seoul would seek a high-level contact to discuss the summit after the Seoul Olympic Games which political observers foresaw would help the ruling camp avert public attention from ex-president Chon Tu-hwan's wrongdoings.

The South Korean delegation to the preliminary meeting is likely to be headed by Pak Chol-un, a presidential aide responsible for government policies towards Communist countries, the sources said.

Officials Concerned Over Proposal

*SK1009013188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English i0 Sep 88 p 2*

[“News Analysis” by staff reporter Kang Song-chol: “Kim Il-song’s Precondition May block Road to S-N Summit”]

[Text] Is north Korea again launching a false peace offensive or expressing a genuine wish to reduce tension on the peninsula?

The question was raised as north Korean leader Kim Il-song Thursday proposed a meeting in Pyongyang with President No Tae-u.

Prevailing views are that the move should be seen as a propaganda tactic. Some say, however, that it is worth paying attention to.

Government officials are examining the proposal, and a formal reply may be possible this week.

The officials admit that Kim's offer can be regarded as a response to the proposal by No on Aug. 15 that a summit meeting be held at the earliest possible date.

They appear to be concerned about possible traps, and are saying they need to look into the real intention of the north.

Those critical of the north's motives point to the timing of the proposal. They argue that if the north is genuinely interested in dialogue, it should not have made it at a time when the south is concentrating on preparing for the Olympics.

They say they cannot but judge that the north's latest move is designed to turn world attention away from the Games in Seoul.

By proposing talks with No, Kim must have aimed at fostering his image as a man dedicated to peace and national reunification, the critics say.

Kim made the proposal in a speech at a rally commemorating the Communist north's 40th anniversary. The function was attended by delegations from about 130 countries, including the Soviet Union and China.

The critics also maintain that Kim's speech showed no basic changes in the north's strategy toward the south.

Kim repeated his previous calls for the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the south and the establishment of a confederal republic system between south and north Korea.

Such conditions attached to the proposal for a summit meeting would make it difficult for the south to respond flexibly.

Kim's position is compared with that of No, who offered to hold a summit meeting regardless of the agenda, the place and the procedure.

Despite such skeptical views, some say the government should carefully consider accommodating the latest north Korean move.

They say the move is a favorable development, adding it is the first time that the north has responded to Seoul's repeated calls for summit talks between the two sides.

Developments both inside and outside the north should be taken into consideration in evaluating Kim's latest proposal, they say.

Pyongyang has recently been under pressure from its closest allies the Soviet Union and China, to open its society, and suffering from internal conflicts that emanate from a power succession.

Such developments might have prompted Kim to make some critical decisions, like his proposal for a summit meeting with the south.

Experts on inter-Korea affairs generally agree that both south and north Korea will have to go a long way before clearing obstacles to the proposed summit meeting.

They say any meaningful discussion for the summit talks, if ever, would not come until some time after the Olympics.

Parties Study Response to North
SK1009011188 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
10 Sep 88 p 1

[Text] The government is carefully studying Kim Il-song's conditional invitation of President No Tae-u to Pyongyang for a summit and is widely expected to come up with an "affirmative" answer soon.

The authorities concerned yesterday held multi-level meetings to weigh the balance on Seoul's acceptance of the North Korean leader's sudden bid.

Formal conclusion has yet to be made and officials showed a mixed reaction, but generally guarded optimism about the summit, offered by No in his Aug. 15 Independence Day speech.

At a rally in Pyongyang on Thursday, Kim said he would welcome No if he comes with a sincere wish for reunification, which he stressed could be achieved only after the withdrawal of U.S. forces from the South and the signing of a non-aggression pact.

Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su suggested that the government is positively considering the proposal by citing No's speech in which he said he would meet Kim Il-song "on any topic at any place at any time."

"Our consistent position is the Aug. 15 presidential declaration," he told ruling party officials, but adding Kim's bid shows that there is no basic change in Pyongyang's strategy towards the South.

An influential government official was more positive. He told reporters on condition of anonymity, "Our fundamental conception is that we should by all means open the doors to the North, which have long remained tightly closed."

He interpreted No's proposal for a summit as his expression of an 'ardent' intention to seek progress in inter-Korean relationships within his five-year term of office.

He, however, said that "cautious attention" should be given to prerequisites the North attached to its first reference to No's August proposal.

Even if both agree to a summit, preparatory meetings will only be possible after the end of the Olympics at the earliest, informed sources said.

It will be placed high on the agenda for preliminary parliamentary discussion, scheduled for Oct. 13, provided the North does not oppose, they said.

Some National Unification Board officials opined that Kim Il-song's bid, which came less than 10 days before gala opening of the Olympics in Seoul, might be a plot to steal the show.

In the political arena, the Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic party welcomed Kim's proposal while the ruling Democratic Justice party and the moderate opposition New Democratic Republican Party shelved any hasty reaction.

The PPD's Kim Tae-chung urged the government to accept the North Korean offer and hoped to see the summit take place as soon as possible.

"Kim Il-song's bid is regarded as an answer to President No's summit proposal. Working-level contacts are needed to enable the two leaders to meet," he said.

"Along with the political discussion, I am convinced, parliamentary meetings, students' meetings and overall exchanges of visits will have to be pursued positively," he went on.

The North Korean idea of confederation features some elements impossible to implement at present but they will become part of the agenda for the summit, he added.

Kim Yong-sam of the second opposition RDP judged the proposal by "President Kim Il-song" as progressive but noted that both sides should not present preconditions for a summit.

He viewed that all problems would be settled if and when the leaders of the South and the North have dialogues with open minds without any preconditions.

The DJP and the NDRP, previously the ruling party under Pak Chong-hui, said that they would make comments after publication of the government's official reaction.

U.S. Supports South's Initiative

SK1009002988 Seoul Yonhap in English
0019 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Washington, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—The United States, commenting on remarks by North Korean leader Kim Il-song on a possible South-North Korean summit, recalled Friday that the U.S. Administration has supported South Korean initiatives on inter-Korean affairs.

State Department Spokesman Charles Redman, when asked to comment on Kim's remarks that he would welcome his southern counterpart No Tae-u to Pyongyang to discuss the establishment of a South-North committee to seek reunification, said that he has nothing concrete to comment on Kim's remarks.

Redman said he thinks the previous U.S. comments which support Seoul's initiatives on South-North Korean issues would be a proper expression of the U.S. position on the matter.

In Seoul, South Korean Government officials said they welcome Kim's suggestion in principle, while adding that it is uncertain whether Kim's true intention is to agree to a summit which president No proposed in his address marking the 43rd anniversary of South Korea's independence on Aug. 15.

IOC President Receives Threatening Letter

SK1209085388 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
12 Sep 88 p 15

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau on 12 September began to investigate students in student movement circles as International Olympic Committee [IOC] President Samaranch received a threatening letter from a student movement organization calling itself "the Mudung suicide squad" urging him to issue a statement indicating the acceptance of the student demands, including the cohosting of the Olympics, before the opening of the Seoul Olympics.

According to police, Chairman Samaranch, who came to Korea on 5 September, received a threatening letter written in English from the so-called "Mudung suicide squad" in late August when he was at IOC Headquarters in Lausanne. The letter demanded that he issue a statement containing the students' view on cohosting of the Olympics before the opening of the Olympics and that he reveal the background of an enormous bribe received by the executive members of the International Olympic Organizing Committee to realize the Seoul Olympics. The letter also warned that if such demands are not met, bloodshed may occur.

On 10 September, Chairman Samaranch conveyed this letter to the guards belonging to the foreign affairs branch of the Seoul Metropolitan Police.

3 Terrorists Said in Country

OW1209074888 Tokyo KYODO in English
0733 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 KYODO—South Korean authorities Monday ordered stepped-up security checks around Olympics facilities following reports that at least three Japanese Red Army terrorists had sneaked into the country.

Public security sources said they were tipped off that the alleged terrorists had entered the country in a bid to disrupt the Olympic Games due to open this Sunday.

According to police authorities, the three underwent terrorist training in Lebanon and South Yemen, the two Middle East countries where the Japanese Red Army is based.

They were said to have been travelling under altered Japanese passports stolen in Spain from Japanese tourists.

South Korean police, however, say they have no record of Japanese Red Army terrorists entering the country through Seoul's Kimpo Airport or other points of entry.

Public security authorities Monday stepped up security checks and patrols around the Olympic facilities, the sources said.

Police Deny Infiltration

SK1209040588 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Explaining that reports by some foreign news agencies, including those in Japan, that three members of a Japanese Red Army action group have infiltrated into Korea to spoil the Seoul Olympics, have been checked and found to be groundless, the National Police Headquarters announced that there was no evidence to prove that the Japanese Red Army or any terrorist organization associated with it has infiltrated into Korea.

The National Police Headquarters said such names as Yukiko Hurukita, Shojo Nakanishi, and Hiroshi Sato—names that are believed to have been used by members of a Japanese Red Army action group—have been checked with those on a namelist of foreigners that have gone through the airport and were not on it.

The National Police Headquarters also said that the passports believed to have been used by these people are among 10 passports lost by members of the Kyoto Municipal Assembly of Japan last May while travelling in Madrid, Spain, and that it had information that the passports were in the hands of Red Army members. However, it had no information about their infiltration into Korea or any attempt to come to Korea.

Chon Tu-hwan Not To Attend Olympics Ceremony
SK1009032988 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean
0200 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Former President Chon Tu-hwan has disclosed that he would not participate in the Seoul Olympics which will open on 17 September. Reporter Sin Tong-yon reports on this:

[Begin recording] This morning, former President Chon Tu-hwan told Pak Se-chik, chairman of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee [SLOOC], who visited his house in Yonhui-dong, Seoul this morning to deliver an invitation to the opening ceremony of the Olympic games, that he would not participate in the opening ceremony of the games. He said the current argument among the people regarding his participation in the opening ceremony of the Olympic games is by no means what he wants.

Former president Chon Tu-hwan courteously refused the invitation, saying: In light of the fact that the successful hosting of the Seoul Olympics is not only a supreme task of the nation, but is also the people's desire, my participation in the opening ceremony of the games has become a controversial issue among the people, and I decline the invitation with thanks.

He added: I sincerely want the Seoul Olympics to be held without the slightest degree of setback so it can become a festival for peace and friendship of mankind.

On the other hand, Pak Se-chik, chairman of the SLOOC, said that former president Chon Tu-hwan's refusal of the invitation proceeds from his true heart that the Olympic games should become a festival of the nation as well as the people of the world without the slightest degree of setback. [end recording]

Attempts To Woo North, Cuba to Games Detailed

SK1109055888 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 11 Sep 88 pp 10, 12

[Text] An international sports leader has said that he attempted to persuade north Korea and Cuba to participate in the Seoul Olympic Games but it was in vain.

Mario Vazquez-Rana, president of the Association of National Olympic Committees [ANOC], said Friday, "I sincerely asked Fidel Castro to send his country's Olympic delegates to Seoul when I met with him for about four hours in Cuba."

"In response to my request, the Cuban leader replied that his Olympians will not go to south Korea unless north Korea accepts Seoul's invitation," Vazquez-Rana said. He came to Seoul Friday to preside over an ANOC executive council meeting slated for Sept. 16.

According to Vazquez-Rana, Castro told him to persuade Kim Il-song to dispatch north Korea's Olympic team to Seoul, citing this as the prerequisite for Cuba's participation in the Games.

"Then I flew into Pyongyang aboard my personal plane and met with Kim, but the north Korean head turned down my proposal for north Korea's dispatch of Olympians to Seoul," Rana said.

The Mexican sports leader detailed how he tried to persuade Kim and north Korea's leading sports officials.

"When I canvassed Pyongyang's National Olympic Committee president and minister of foreign affairs to do their best in sending their Olympic officials and athletes, they seemed grateful for my recommendation," he said.

He quoted key north Korean officials as saying that it was the first time that a top international sports leader had visited north Korea and their attitude was very favorable towards him.

"Following the visit, I had an exclusive meeting with Kim for more than one hour and asked him cordially and politely for north Korea's participation in the Seoul Games," he said.

"I advised Kim to avoid isolation in the international political arena by taking part in the Games," he said.

When asked about his intention to make efforts for sports exchanges between south and north Korea, the ANOC president said that he will do all he can but does not want to intervene in political matters involving south and north Korea.

He said, "I firmly believe the Seoul Games will be the greatest and most successful Olympics ever and will serve as momentum for Korea's prosperity."

Samaranch 'Disappointed' With North's Absence

*SK1109043488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 11 Sep 88 p 1*

[Text] International Olympic Committee [IOC] President Juan Antonio Samaranch is disappointed by the absence of North Korea at the Seoul Games but not surprised, because he never seriously believed they were coming, he said yesterday.

In a wide-ranging interview with THE KOREA HERALD, the IOC president also said:

—The Israeli Boxing Federation had, in his opinion, taken satisfactory action to answer complaints over its boxers fighting in South Africa;

—To keep the games at a manageable level, the IOC must consider a quota system to limit the number of sports and competitors;

—Despite the increasing commercialism of the Olympics, the games must remain in the hands of sports officials.

He also indicated British athletic officials made him the scapegoat in the controversy surrounding efforts to bring runner Sebastian Coe to the games.

Regarding North Korea's participation in the games, Samaranch said despite repeated offers, extensions of deadlines and continual efforts to work out some form of compromise to ensure their coming, he knew from the beginning it was a lost cause.

"From the very beginning I had the feeling they were not thinking of any agreement. I know these two countries well, I am disappointed but not surprised," Samaranch said.

If there were any doubts of Pyongyang's intent they were erased as early as May 1987. Samaranch dispatched two emissaries—Romanian Alexandra Siperco and IOC Internal Management Director Roland Charbon—to North Korea to discuss their demand to be named cohost of the Seoul Olympics.

"We asked that they be allowed to cross from South to North Korea at Panmunjom, but they were denied access. It took our people two days to travel from Hong

Kong to Beijing to North Korea. When they did not allow the two representatives to cross, I knew they would not allow the games," the IOC president said.

Samaranch's main concern Saturday morning was the question of the Israeli boxing team's participation in the games. One official who met with Samaranch Saturday described the problem as a "time bomb ready to explode."

A team of Israeli boxers, ignoring an International Boxing Association (AIBA) ban against matches in South Africa, fought a series of bouts this past June in the racially-divided nation. Subsequently, the boxers who made the trip were banned for life by the Israeli Boxing Federation. Samson Av-Shalem, head of the federation, was dismissed.

It has been learned by THE KOREA HERALD that Av-Shalem's wife led the Israeli delegation to South Africa. The trip was reportedly a "consolation" for those not chosen for the Olympic Team.

"In my opinion, the Israelis have taken the proper action. Whether it is enough for the AIBA I do not know," Samaranch said.

The AIBA is scheduled to meet Thursday and will announce its decision at that time. It may recommend that the Israeli boxers be banned from the games, but only the IOC can actually keep them from participating.

AIBA General Secretary Karl-Heinz Wehr of East Germany was to meet with Israeli officials Sunday, and Samaranch was planning to discuss the issue with AIBA President Anwar Chowdhry of Pakistan.

The IOC president also expressed concern over the growth of the OLYmpic Games.

"While our first interest is to have as many countries take part as possible, we also have to pay for the games," Samaranch said.

This year some 14,000 Athletes and officials representing a record 160 countries will be in Seoul. Twenty-three medal sports will be contested and four others are to be staged as demonstration or exhibition events.

"We should have a quota system for individual sports. We already have the system for team sports," Samaranch said. "At the same time, we must increase the number of trainers and coaches, especially for track and field where almost everyone now has their own trainers."

The IOC president, who has been accused of allowing commercialism to take over the games, said his detractors must remember that "we are living in the end of the century, not the 1920s."

"It is the direction the world is going," Samaranch continued. "Sport is the most important social movement. We must take a leading position to have the best athletes. Commercialization is important and a bit of a danger. We must keep it (sports) in the hands of sports people."

Samaranch's call for unity in the Olympic movement was tested last week when he called for two-time Olympic champion Sebastian Coe to be invited to Seoul despite his failure in the British Olympic trials.

"The special invitation idea was theirs, not mine," insisted Samaranch. "I like Seb very much; I am only a human being. I am not sorry I did what I did, but I was pushed by many English."

Copies of messages between British athletic officials and Samaranch, made available to THE KOREA HERALD, would seem to indicate the IOC president was, in fact, the fall guy for the British Olympic Association.

On Aug. 18, Samaranch wrote to Ewan Murray, chairman of the British Amateur Athletic Board, asking if the board "could find some way to enable him (Coe) to compete in the games."

Murray responded that while it would be "quite improper" for the British to ask Samaranch to extend a "personal invitation" to Coe, the BAAB would "have no hesitation in confirming the agreement."

Three days later, the British Olympic Association wrote to Samaranch endorsing the personal invitation plan.

When criticism from abroad forced Samaranch to withdraw the offer, British officials agreed with the consensus opinion and blasted the IOC chief for meddling in their affairs.

Finally, the IOC president offered this pragmatic view of the Seoul Olympiad: "Never has a city or country done so much to prepare for a games. How great the games will be we now must wait and see, I will give you my answer on October 2."

Chinese Olympians Begin Arriving in Seoul

SK1009065788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0652 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—The first group of Chinese athletes and officials to participate in the 24th Seoul Olympic Games arrived at Kimpo International Airport Saturday aboard a chartered plane of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (caac).

The 249-strong delegation, led by Yuan Weimin, China's vice sports minister, includes 198 athletes in 11 events, such as gymnastics, shooting and football, as well as officials and reporters.

Among the athletes are Li Ning, the triple gold medalist in gymnastics in the 1984 Los Angeles Games, and Chang Hsu Zhong, world record-holder in 52-kg-class weightlifting.

An official of the Chinese gymnastics team said Chinese officials expect Li Ning to win at least one gold medal in the floor exercise or the rings competition.

First TASS Reporters Arrive for Olympics

SK1109050188 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 11 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] The first reporters from the Soviet news agency TASS arrived to cover the Seoul Olympics yesterday.

Yevgeniy Ivanov, TASS vice president, refused to say whether they will confine their coverage to sports.

However, a reporter said, "There is still a whole week left until the Olympics, so we may cover other issues as well."

Chinese reporters earlier said they will cover only the games.

Five journalists of the state-run Soviet news agency arrived aboard a Korean Air flight from Tokyo at 1:30 p.m. after flying from Moscow.

Ivanov, 59, is a member of the Press Commission of the International Olympic Committee and is visiting Korea for the second time.

Also among the TASS team is 42-year-old Tokyo bureau head Vladimir Kuchko.

"I'm visiting Korea for the fifth time, but it is hard to keep up with the pace of development of Korea. Our news agency has recently started to cover, on a daily basis, a designated portion of Korean news in relation with the Seoul Games," he said.

TASS will post 16 reporters here to cover the Summer Olympics. Nine of the remaining 11 will fly into Seoul tomorrow, Kuchko said.

They will stay at the Olympic Press Village.

KAL Begins Flights Over USSR, PRC Airspace

OW1209100988 Tokyo KYODO in English
0927 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 KYODO—The Seoul Olympics has turned the Soviet and Chinese skies open to Korean Air, so far off-limits to the South Korean flag carrier, and aviation authorities say they want to maintain the temporary overflight agreement after the Olympics.

The Korean Airlines begins its first authorized flight through Soviet airspace with KAL flight 906, leaving Frankfurt Monday bound for Seoul.

Kal has been authorized to operate a total of 18 scheduled and two unscheduled flights through October 4 in Soviet airspace for transporting East European Olympic teams.

The first KAL flight from Eastern Europe arrived at Seoul's Kimpo Airport Sunday night, carrying the 143-member Hungarian Olympic team.

China has also allowed KAL to use Chinese airspace for flights to the Middle East during the Olympics.

According to KAL sources, flights over China would shorten the airline's flight time to Bahrain and the Saudi capital of Riyadh by one hour.

All Korean Air's international flights have so far been routed away from the airspace of communist countries.

The Soviet Union shot down a KAL Boeing 747 in September 1983, killing all 269 people aboard, after the jumbo strayed into Soviet airspace over the North Pacific.

In a new spirit of Olympic openness, Aeroflot, the Soviet airliner, has also made its presence felt in Seoul.

On Monday last week, an aeroflot cargo plane flew into Kimpo, carrying horses and equestrian equipment for the Soviet Olympic team.

Aeroflot has been allowed to operate more than 10 flights to Seoul during the Olympic Games.

As in the 1986 Asian Games, Chinese athletes are also scheduled to travel to Seoul on direct flights from China.

Flights Over USSR May Signal Better Relations
*SK1009011988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Sep 88 p 3*

[News analysis] by staff reporter Kang Sang-yon: "KAL Flights Over USSR To Held Better East-bloc Ties"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's decision to allow south Korean airliners to use the trans-Siberian route is significant because the two countries have no diplomatic relations.

Aviation experts say that granting overflight rights normally requires recognition of the other state.

The Soviet action may signify a willingness to multiply relations with South Korea, at least in nonpolitical areas in conjunction with the Seoul Olympics, they say.

Korean businessmen who have met with Soviet officials agree.

One top Korean businessman said earlier this year that he got the impression that Moscow is more enthusiastic in promoting relations with Seoul than Beijing.

He said he could meet high-ranking Soviet government officials without much difficulty when he visited Moscow last year. In contrast, he said, he went through difficulties in gaining access to high-ranking Chinese officials in Beijing.

Observers say that the Soviet decision may also suggest that the country wants to develop political relations with Seoul. It is customary for countries to guarantee overflights before establishing diplomatic ties, they say.

Korean airliners began flying to Japan one year before the two countries set up full diplomatic relationships.

Under the 1944 Chicago convention on aviation, all countries are obliged to open their air space to civilian jetliners of foreign countries.

The Soviet Union and China, however, had refused to let Korean Air fly over their territories on the grounds that they have no diplomatic relations with South Korea. It is also apparent they were concerned about North Korean responses.

Korean Air has been flying over Vietnam for years to cut its flying time to points in the Middle East.

It had long attempted to gain the right to fly through Chinese air space. It was 1986 that the airline made the same overture toward the Soviets.

As announced, the airline is authorized to fly through the air space of the two Communist countries only during the Olympic Games.

KAL officials are nonetheless hopeful that the overflights will serve as a precedent in aviation relations in general and for the national flag carrier in particular.

"It is not certain whether our wish will become a reality any time soon, but anyway we will continue efforts to gain permission to fly over the territories of the two countries after the Seoul Olympics," KAL president Cho Chun-kun said.

He is credited with bringing about the breakthrough in aviation relations between South Korea and the two Communist countries. Cho has developed intimate relationships with some Soviet and Chinese airline officials, meeting often in and out of the country.

It is no secret that the growing nonpolitical relations between South Korea and the two countries have been favorable to Korean Air.

"At the same time, there is no denying that KAL had made strenuous efforts," said one aviation official at the Transportation Ministry.

KAL's use of Soviet air space will enable the airline to save some \$15,000 in fuel costs per flight. But the airline will have to pay \$7,000 or 8,000 to the Soviets per flight.

Probably the biggest gain to KAL may be that the airline has resolved the two unhappy incidents with the Soviet Union, a KAL official says.

A Korean Air flight with 269 people was shot down by Soviet fighters over Sakhalin in September 1983. No person survived the tragic attack.

Another KAL flight was forced to land on a frozen Soviet lake in April 1978 when it deviated from its course and flew into Soviet air space.

The official says some travelers have been reluctant to fly KAL to Europe or the Far East. "But we hope that they will no longer be preoccupied with the incidents," he said.

KAL First Flight to Hungary To Bring Athletes
*SK1009014588 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Sep 88 p 3*

[Text] The national flag carrier, Korean Air [KAL], headed for Budapest yesterday to bring the Hungarian Olympic team to Seoul.

It was the first time that a Korean airliner flew to an east-bloc country, a KAL spokesman said.

KAL Flight 901 will land in Paris to unload passengers and cargo before flying to the Hungarian capital.

The jetliner will return to Seoul tomorrow evening, carrying 170 Hungarian athletes and six tourists.

The carrier will make another chartered flight to Budapest in early October to take the Hungarian Olympians back home.

Hungary is the only East-bloc country with which the Korean carrier has arranged chartered flights for the Seoul Games.

African Olympians, Officials Arrive on KAL
*SK1209074588 Seoul YONHAP in English
0734 GMT 12 Sep 88*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 12 (YONHAP)—Some 260 athletes and officials from 15 African countries to participate in the Seoul Olympic games arrived here Sunday night aboard a Korean Air (KAL) chartered plane.

The Boeing 747 jetliner, which departed from Kimpo International Airport Friday afternoon, was provided by the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOC) at the request of the Association of the National Olympic Committees of Africa (ANOCA).

The chartered KAL aircraft landed in Algeria, Kenya and Ivory Coast to pick up Olympic delegations from African countries.

Among the African sports leaders on the KAL flight were Kamau Sonbongo, president of the Kenya National Olympic Committee, and Obura S.A., secretary-general of the Uganda National Olympic Committee.

Similar charter flights were provided for African delegations participating in the 1980 Moscow Olympiad and the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics.

153 Countries Submit Final Olympic Entries

*SK0909110788 Seoul YONHAP in English
0935 GMT 9 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Seoul, Sept. 9 (YONHAP)—The Seoul Olympic games will be the world's largest sports gathering as 153 countries have submitted their final competition entries, showing a total of 13,496 athletes and officials, to the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee (SLOC) by Friday.

The SLOC said the number of athletes and officials will reach 13,750 from 160 countries by the opening day of the Seoul games, Sept. 17.

The Largest Olympiad recorded so far was the Los Angeles Olympics in 1984, when 7,078 athletes and officials from 140 nations participated.

The SLOC said the record number of participants for the Seoul games breaks down to 9,356 athletes and 4,141 officials. Track and field athletes take up the lion's share with 1,630 while pentathlon competitors accounted for the smallest number with 86, according to the organizing committee.

The United States has the largest delegation of 785 athletes and officials, two more than the Soviet contingent. Host South Korea is fielding the third largest squad with 630. [passage omitted]

—Israeli Olympic athletes participating in the 24th Seoul Olympics Thursday commemorated the massacre of their compatriots by the terrorist group Black September in the Munich Olympics.

The 19-member Israeli squad, who had their national flag raised at the Olympic Village Wednesday, lit candles and said prayers to mourn their 11 compatriots murdered by Palestinian guerrillas 16 years ago.

We will never forget what happened at Munich and hope it will never happen again, Uri Afek, secretary-general of the Israeli Olympic Committee, said.

The memorial service was held three days before the Jewish new year festival of Rosh Hashanah.

The Israeli delegation has shown an almost excessively sensitive attitude toward security since they moved into the Olympic Village. Upon their request, the village security authorities wired all the entrances in the basement and rooftops of the building they are staying. [passage omitted]

—The Bulgarian Olympic team observed their country's 44th liberation day in the Olympic Village here Friday.

Village Mayor Kim Yong-sik sent a basket of roses, Bulgaria's national flower, to the office of Nikolai Andonov, secretary-general of the Bulgarian Olympic Committee.

Bulgaria was liberated from the Nazis in 1944.

Asked about his feelings on celebrating his country's liberation day in South Korea, with which Bulgaria has no diplomatic relations, the Bulgarian NOC secretary-general said:

It's the way the real patriots feel on the liberation day, we have a mixture of feelings for celebrating our liberation day here in South Korea. We were so moved to receive a basketful of roses from the mayor and a few pieces of congratulatory mail from other athletes in the village, which made us feel as if we were at home.

The Bulgarian team, which expects more compatriots to move into the village Saturday, will have a special gathering to celebrate the national holiday in their apartment building in the village Friday evening. Andonov said.

Bulgaria became the second country to observe a national holiday in the Olympic Village. Swaziland observed its 20th independence day last Tuesday.

Japanese Communist Party Recognizes South
SK1009004788 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Tokyo (Yonhap)—The Japan Communist Party has made a de facto recognition of the government of South Korea in a turnaround of its policy toward Seoul.

The JCP's stance was bared in a round up of the "opinions of executive members on the JCP's policy toward the Korean peninsula," Thursday.

The Communist party has so far admitted the existence of two governments on the Korean peninsula but refused to have dealings with South Korea in political terms,

accusing it of being a dictatorial state. [sentence as published] JCP chairman Murakami said in a news conference Thursday, "The inauguration of No Tae-u who was elected through a direct popular vote means the termination of the era of military dictatorship."

Agreement With Bulgaria To Open Trade Offices
SK1009102388 Seoul YONHAP in English 0958 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 10 (YONHAP)—Korea Trade Promotion Corp (KOTRA) and Bulgaria Chamber of Commerce and Industry (BCCI) agreed Saturday to open a trade office in each other's country shortly after the Seoul Olympics.

The decision followed a two-hour discussion about how to strengthen mutual trade ties between Pak Yong-su, KOTRA president, and Petur Rusev, BCCI chairman, who arrived in Seoul Wednesday with three other trade officials.

Under the agreement, the two sides will inaugurate a trade office in each other's capital, Seoul and Sofia, after having working-level negotiations to determine details.

Following the suit of an existing accord between South Korea and Hungary, which now runs a trade office in Seoul, both sides agreed to pay for the rent and maintenance cost for each other's trade office at an equal level.

KOTRA and BCCI also promised to arrange contacts between financial, electronic, heavy industrial, construction companies of the two countries, in an effort to promote cooperative efforts to advance into third countries under joint ventures.

A KOTRA official said Bulgaria is particularly interested in a joint venture with Korean construction companies to make inroads into the Middle East market.

Hungary To Issue Passports for Tourism
SK1109050488 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 11 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] A top-level Hungarian tourism official indicated that Korea and Hungary will soon start issuing passports for bilateral tourist exchanges.

Erica Szemenkar, president of the state-run IBUSZ Hungarian Travel Co., also forecast stepped-up ties in other fields, including trade.

Upon her arrival at Kimpo International Airport Friday afternoon, she said, "I don't think it will be long until the two governments start issuing passports for bilateral tourist exchanges."

"I'm very optimistic about future tourist exchanges between Korea and Hungary," she added.

The 52-year-old IBUSZ head arrived for a six-day trip at the invitation of Yi Ke-ik, president of the Korea National Tourism Corp. (KNTC). She is the first top-level Hungarian travel industry representative to visit this country.

Szemenkar said she believes that four to five groups will initially come from both countries every year.

Hungary, she said, has many tourist attractions appealing to Koreans.

She said, "Budapest is very European, and is known for many heritage monuments from the last century. It offers excellent spa resort centers as well as many recreational facilities and hunting sites."

She said Korea is now well-known in her country. "Korea has been well-publicized in Hungary, and especially with the Olympics, there has been significant coverage on television."

She went on: "Hungarians are well-aware of Korea's stunning development over the past 30 years." She said Koreans are also known for their warm hospitality.

Szemenkar will tour various tourist spots in Korea, including the Yongin Folk Village, the ancient capital of Kyongju and the 63-story Daehan Life Insurance Building.

Before leaving here on Wednesday, she will also visit the Pohang Steel and Iron Company and other major industrial facilities in Ulsan along the southern coast.

Korea is also planning to initiate tourism exchanges with Yugoslavia.

A high-ranking Yugoslavian tourism official, who visited Seoul last April, said that Korean tourists will be accepted by his country, though the two countries are devoid of diplomatic relations.

The Yugoslavian official has suggested that both countries could establish a joint travel service company to handle tourists.

China, which has no diplomatic ties with South Korea, is also seeking to draw tourists from here.

Several Korean travel agencies have signed contracts with China's state-run travel companies in Shandong and other provinces to send Korean travelers to the country.

A large number of Koreans are expected to visit China, if they are given such a chance, according to travel industry sources.

But it seems unlikely that Chinese will come to Korea for sightseeing, they said.

Police Arrest Students in Itaewon Demonstration
*SK1109050388 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 11 Sep 88 p 3*

[Text] Some 40 college students staged a demonstration in Itaewon Friday, chanting anti-U.S. slogans, and eight of them were led away by police.

Student activists from Seoul universities including Yonsei, Ewha, and Myongji continued the demonstration for about 20 minutes from 6 p.m. in front of the Hamilton Hotel.

Among those whisked away by police is Yi Chol-hui, 20, a business administration sophomore at Myongji University.

The demonstrators demanded the ROK-U.S. Status of Forces Agreement be abolished and the two American boys who assaulted a pregnant Korea woman be arrested.

They also shouted slogans opposing the presence of the U.S. aircraft carrier "Midway" in Korean territorial waters.

Students Demonstrate at Yonsei University
*SK1009013988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 10 Sep 88 p 3*

[Text] About 200 students demonstrated on the campus of Yonsei University yesterday to protest the police detention of the school's student leader.

The protesters, throwing stones and petrol bombs, clashed with riot police, who responded with a barrage of tear gas canisters in front of the school gate at 1 p.m.

The students said that the hauling away of student leader Chong Myong-su from the campus by police is tantamount to an "invasion of the university," and that they would continue their struggle until he was released.

Regular Session of National Assembly Opens
*SK1109025288 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English
11 Sep 88 p 2*

[Text] The National Assembly yesterday opened its first regular session of the current parliament, whose term is four years, amid signs of clashes between the rival camps over next year's budget and other key issues.

Floor leaders of the four ruling and opposition parties decided to put the session, which will last 100 days, into recess from Friday through October 3 in accordance with their previous agreement to an Olympic truce.

They will deal with procedural matters for parliamentary inspection of the executive's handling of state affairs and outlay and endorsement of high-ranking government appointees this week.

The first conflict is expected to erupt just tomorrow if the Democratic Justice Party moves a motion for the approval of Assembly Secretary General Yi Yang-u, as scheduled earlier.

The opposition groups, the Party for Peace and Democracy and the Reunification Democratic Party have refused to endorse Kim, appointed by Speaker Kim Chae-son from the DJP, citing his career as a member of Yujong-hoe, a group of assemblymen named by ex-President Pak Chon-hui.

Tension will mount when the opposition-dominated Assembly wields its awful night [as published] and checks the executive, with its examination of the activities and expenditures of ministries, central government agencies and provincial administrations.

Procedures of inspection, introduced again in the six-month-old Constitution after an absence of 16 years, will start on October 5 for a 20-day run.

But major confrontation will arise over the scale and purposes of the budget for next year, which the administration and the DJP has set at 19,380,500 million won, a conspicuous jump of 10.9 percent over the previous year.

The opposition will seek to cut down the projected budget, but increase the portion earmarked for farmers and urban workers, their policy-makers said.

The rival parties will form a special budget committee on October 4, the day after the close of the Summer Games.

This year will see true debate on the budget, with the opposition constituting a working majority. Budget bills used to be unilaterally railroaded by the ruling party members behind closed doors cordoned off by Assembly guards.

During the session, the ruling DJP is expected to try hard to woo support from the moderate third opposition New Democratic Republican Party, which has vowed to support it on a "case-by-case basis," but the possibility this time of doing anything seems very slim.

Rather, the NDRP is likely to join with the mainstream opposition PPD and the RDP in establishing laws for the release of political prisoners and tax reductions for farmers and small businessmen, observers said.

Parties Seek 'Productive' Session

SK1109045788 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 11 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Four rival parties issued statements yesterday calling for productive operations of the first regular session of the National Assembly since its inauguration in May this year.

Kim Chung-ui, spokesman for the ruling DJP, said that all the economic issues directly associated with the daily livelihood of the low-income bracket, in particular, should be discussed during the regular session for productive results.

He also expressed hope that activities of the parliamentary ad hoc panels be aloof from partisan interests but be devoted to liquidation of the unhappy legacies of the past government to restore the people's confidence in politics.

Yi Sok-hyon, deputy spokesman for the Party for Peace and Democracy, renewed his party's determination to do away with bad legacies of the Fifth Republic to solidify the foundation of the democracy.

He also called for an active and sincere approach to the parliamentary audit into state affairs in cooperation with the opposition camps that will start October 5 for a 20-day run.

Defining the first regular parliamentary session of the National Assembly as the starting point to regain the authority of the legislative branch after 16 years of dictatorial rule of the government, So Chong-won, spokesman for the Reunification Democratic Party, said his party will show a resolute stance in rooting out the irregularities of the Fifth Republic through activities of the parliamentary ad hoc panel.

Kim Mun-won, spokesman for the minor opposition NDRP also issued a statement calling for the government and the ruling party's sincerity in dealing with irregularities of the Fifth Republic and parliament's audit into state affairs.

No Seeks To Solve 5th Republic Problems

SK1109044988 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 11 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] President No Tae-u expressed hope yesterday that key political issues pending at parliamentary ad hoc panels will be resolved before yearend.

Underlining the need for a good partnership with the opposition camp in managing state affairs and pushing for democratic reforms, No told the ranking DJP officials to do their utmost to settle such touchy political problems as the Kwangju incident and irregularities of the Fifth Republic at the parliamentary level as soon as possible.

President No made the remarks after being briefed on the result of the intraparty seminar for DJP lawmakers that was held at Yangpyong September 7-8 by DJP chairman Yun Kil-chung. President No concurrently heads the ruling party.

The President said he supports efforts to clear past wrongdoings, but that he is opposed to political reprisals.

"The DJP should maintain the principle that former heads of state should not be subject to political reprisal," he said.

Party officials interpreted the remarks as suggesting that No will accept the party's position on the question of former President Chon Tu-hwan.

The party had maintained that Chon should admit and apologize to the people for wrongdoings during his administration, but that his achievements should be recognized.

No ordered the officials to work out steps to block the spread of leftist ideologies. "It appears that youths are confused, and scholars are not unified in their views."

He accused the past governments of abusing the question of ideology in prolonging their power.

"North Korea has continued to develop its own ideologies. But we wrongly thought that the ideological confrontation had come to an end, and have not made sufficient efforts to safeguard our liberal democratic system.

"We should also recognize the fact that the past governments did not concentrate on fostering liberal, democratic ideologies, but on prolonging their rule," No said.

Ranking ruling party officials recommended to President No that the government and its party take an active stance in dealing with the controversies over the Fifth Republic scandals involving ex-President Chon.

To quickly conclude the ongoing dispute over the scandals of the Chon government, the leading officials of the DJP told the President that some time after the Olympic Games the government and the DJP had better induce or urge Chon to settle the controversy himself.

Reporting to No on the result of a two-day seminar, chairman Yun, secretary general Pak Chun-pyong and floor leader Kim Yun-hwan told the President that it is desirable that Chon "make a decision" to help settle the problems in which he is involved.

A DJP officials aid, "We will induce Chon to solve the matter of his own accord through behind-the-scenes dialogue with him, considering his honor.

"But if things are still unsatisfactory after the Seoul Olympic Games, we could consider dispatching a delegation to him calling for the settlement," the official said.

Yun, Pak and Kim also recommended that President No preside over a DJP Central Executive Council meeting once a month at Chongwadae to expand his supervision of party affairs.

The three also requested that the government do its utmost to stabilize prices, stamp out real estate speculation and help the poor and farmers.

Burma

Central Committee Agrees to Multiparty System

Party Central Committee Meets

BK1009071588 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0630 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] The 12th meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee was held at 0800 this morning in the conference hall of the People's Assembly in Rangoon.

The meeting was presided over by BSPP Chairman Dr Maung Maung, while U Aung Thein, secretary of the Central Committee Headquarters, officiated as secretary of the meeting.

The secretary of the meeting first declared the meeting open and valid. Next, U Aye Ko, general secretary of the party, explained the circumstances leading to the convening of the 1988 emergency party congress and it was put into record by the Central Committee meeting.

As the meeting continued, Thura U Kyaw Htin, joint general secretary, submitted the matter on resignation of a member of the Central Committee and the Central Committee members decided on the matter. U Thein Ngwe, secretary of the Central Committee Headquarters, submitted the matter on formation of Commission for Convening the Emergency Party Congress and the commission's executive committee and its five committees, with the advance permission of the Central Executive Committee. The Central Committee members endorsed the matter.

Next, U Htwe Han, secretary of the Central Committee Headquarters, submitted the draft agenda for the emergency party congress, and the agenda was discussed and endorsed by the Central Committee members. U Nyein Maung, secretary of the Central Committee Headquarters, informed the meeting on the names of members of the panel of chairmen and names of delegations who will discuss at the congress. The names were prepared by the Commission for Convening the Emergency Party Congress. The matter was put into record by the Central Committee meeting.

The 12th meeting of the BSPP Central Committee ended successfully in the morning after the meeting resolutions were announced, approved, and signed.

500 Police March in Mandalay

OW1009082188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0804 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 10 KYODO—The ruling Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) held an emergency convention Saturday and approved a plan to introduce a multiparty system as demanded by antigovernment protesters, the state-run Radio Rangoon reported.

The party convention was originally scheduled to be held next Monday but was advanced to Saturday for unknown reasons.

According to reports from Mandalay, about 500 policemen Saturday joined an antigovernment demonstration in the second largest city in Burma.

The reports also said policemen in several other major cities held rallies and took part in demonstrations.

The radio said President Maung Maung will deliver an "important" speech in a nationwide broadcast starting at 8 p.m. Saturday.

Maung Maung's Addresses Meeting

BK1009165188 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Speech by Dr Maung Maung, chairman of the Burma Socialist Program Party, at the extraordinary party congress held in the People's Assembly conference hall in Rangoon on 10 September—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed chairman, members of the panel of chairmen, and party congress delegates:

I would first like to express my praise for the party congress delegates who made such tireless efforts to come in such a large number despite the obstacles and dangers that lurk all over the country today. They only had a total of 16 to 17 days since the extraordinary party congress was announced on the evening of 24 August. Even when communication is good, it was not easy to convene some 968 out of 1,000 delegates.

Party congress delegates have said circumstances no longer warrant the holding of a national referendum on whether a single-party system should be continued or a change made to a multiparty system since people are already facing difficulties in their livelihood because of this question. The delegates' decision to hold general elections under a multiparty system clearly shows that they place the interests of the people above that of the party.

The fact is that the party was founded with the intention of working in a Burmese way and style to further the interests of the Burmese people. The Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] actually started off with members from different parties. The party invited the leaders of the other parties to join it, and although not all of the top leaders joined, many of them did. The party constitution was drafted through collective efforts; party goals were explained to the people; and only after [words indistinct] was the party constitution approved. The party metamorphosed from a cadre party into a people's party in stages.

When the party was being built into a people's party, leaders from other parties, peasants, workers, civil servants, academics, youths, elders, and others—including those who are now severely criticizing the single-party system—joined it heart and soul. The party line and policies were stated openly, and the party was built with checks and balances, such as the party Central Executive Committee, the party Inspection Committee, and the party Discipline Committee. Since our party was made up of many parties and classes, our party, like others before, experienced splits and divisions. Like the process of ecdysis, we also underwent many changes. The only differences were the seriousness of the splits and the extent of how much one dared to grab for himself. On many occasions, action was taken against opportunists and those who broke discipline. Many people were also cast aside because of false allegations. The same is true for the major parties that have emerged throughout Burmese history.

Party organization was very good in its early days; it was truly a party of the people. Party members behaved according to what they were repeatedly told—they should join with the people, be humble in furthering the people's interests; and should not issue commands or orders in communicating with the people. Our people know how to respond to goodwill, and they were grateful to the people who came to promote the interests of their areas.

But the weakness of the party was it was born as a ruling party and grew up as one. In practice, it lacked the experience of making sacrifices, taking risks, and working hard to overcome difficulties. Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. When one has power, one wallows in its luxury, and when one has no power, one thirsts for it. Very rare indeed are the people free of this disease; only the ariyas [Buddhist term for one free from mental defilements] can be free from it. Thus, if a party continues as a ruling party for a long time, there must frequently be self-criticism to improve itself, and there must be as much mindfulness as possible so as to be free of guilt, or there will be others to criticize it.

The multiparty front [the Antifascist People's Freedom League] which, through unity, won Burma its independence lasted only from 1946 to 1958; it also broke up later. Changes come about once every 10 or 12 years. If they do not come about peacefully, they come about in a violent and torrid way.

At the extraordinary party congress in July, the party chairman, in a benevolent way, mentioned the multiparty system and asked whether the people still had confidence in the party and government. The people, who had long been waiting for changes because of difficulties in their livelihood and because they had been going through incivilities in their own wards and villages, joined the active student movements. Opportunists, those who always side with the winning team;

destructive elements, those who gloat in lying and making slanderous statements; and influence from abroad started to come in. As the wait had been long, the dam burst. People are suffering from these effects. People who demand genuine democracy and a multiparty system want their demands fulfilled immediately.

They say: Give us a multiparty system now and abolish the BSPP immediately. Party members are threatened and endangered. They reject the promise that a national referendum and fair and free elections will be held. They do not value law and order. This is not in accordance with the Burmese culture; this is not democracy. Democracy is something that is cultured, and it must respect the free thinking and wish of each citizen. A citizen's independence, privacy, and vote must be respected. All of these are enshrined in the BSPP constitution and the state Constitution. The situation we are in today is because of weakness in putting these into practice, the failure to point out weaknesses, and because the people for different reasons failed to make use of the might of their voting power.

Dear party congress delegates, in the future when you are working for the people's interests by righting the wrongs of the past, it is important that you please avoid vindictiveness and anger, do not resort to personal attacks against the other parties and organizations that will emerge, try only to steadily progress along the Burmese way that would benefit the interests of the Burmese, and try to withstand changes that are eternally taking place in accordance with the law of impermanence. As truth prevails over lies and slanders, love conquers anger.

The state has honored those people of [words indistinct] eras, and the efforts made by the students, peasants, and workers; the Thirty Comrades; the AFPFL [Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League]; the [words indistinct]; and other leaders. Each, in his own way, has carried out the interests of the state and the majority, and each individual has, of course, done both right and wrong things and has positive and negative qualities. These personages—some have already passed away—should not be criticized and trodden upon. We should recognize their good deeds and bestow the necessary honors. It is only essential to look to the future, to right the wrongs, and to make the good things better. It is necessary to correct oneself and not to follow in the footsteps of others who are wrong. Two wrongs do not make a right.

Dear party congress delegates, a decision of the People's Assembly will be made at the People's Assembly session that will be held tomorrow in accordance with the decision of the party congress on changes toward a democratic, multiparty system. After that, arrangements will be made so that multiparty general elections will be held as quickly as possible and in the fairest and most free manner.

As it will be complicated and time-consuming to hold elections at various levels below the parliamentary level, the general elections will be held for the parliamentary level alone. A government is to be formed as necessary in the parliament that emerges and necessary changes should be made to the Constitution.

The People's Assembly session tomorrow will examine the list of elders who are just and are respected by the people to form a commission so that the general elections will be the most free and fair. The commission is to appeal to monks, students, and local elders to render assistance in supervising the polling booths at various levels.

It is essential to have the prevalence of law and order, local peace and tranquility, smooth operation of transportation, low prices, and sufficient food and supplies for the people in order to hold fair and free elections. The state is to strive to the best of its ability, and it would be proper if the elders, who are well-respected by the people and who give priority to people's interests, serve as national patrons. The loving-kindness and advice of senior abbots of the State Maha Nayaka Committee contributed greatly to preventing the current situation from deteriorating further. The assistance of the leaders of other religions also played an important role.

The members of the Defense Forces have the tradition of being independent and free in casting their votes. They will be able to continue to maintain this tradition. The defense forces will not lobby for any party in the general elections. No other parties should try to undermine the unity of the Defense Forces and their loyalty to the state. They will not be successful even if they try. Public servants should also uphold such practises. They should return to work soon and work for the successful holding of general elections in the people's interest. They should only be loyal to the state and the people.

It will be necessary for the entire people to uphold truth and actively and resolutely contribute to the prevalence of law and order, local peace and tranquility, the successful holding of fair and free multiparty general elections, reconstruction tasks, and national economic development.

Dear party congress, as we said earlier, we will not be participating in the general elections. What we would like to say during this meeting with our colleagues is that we are very proud and honored to have the opportunity to work with you. Please excuse us if we have had any shortcomings on our side. History will record the work done by all of us. Please do not despair about the words and deeds currently done out of anger and spite. Please do not bear grudges, and please be tolerant. May the party congress delegates be happy and content in your future undertakings. May you be successful. Thank you. [applause]

Reaction to Multiparty System

BK1109003088 Bangkok THE BANGKOK POST
in English 11 Sep 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Rangoon—Burma's authoritarian ruling party, meeting behind a wall of bayonets and barbed wire, yielded yesterday to weeks of massive protests and agreed to hold free, fair, multi-party general elections, official Rangoon Radio reported.

Hundreds of thousands of anti-government demonstrators cheered the announcement, but many vowed to keep up the pressure until the government stepped down.

President and party leader Maung Maung, in office for only 23 days, told an emergency meeting of the Burma Socialist Programme Party that it was time to give up its monopoly on power.

In a speech broadcast by Rangoon Radio, Maung Maung said the party had tried to serve the people but "the weakness of the party was it was born as a ruling party and grew up as one."

"Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely," he told delegates at the People's Assembly Meeting Hall which was surrounded by barbed wire barricades and soldiers with bayonets on their rifles.

When 100,000 protesters moved on the Parliament building, they were stopped along the way by troops who said "go no farther."

Monks and little children went to the front of the crowd and bared their chests to the soldiers telling them to shoot or stand aside.

The soldiers backed down and the citizens surged forward carrying their protest to the barricades around the building and pleading with the soldiers to join their struggle.

The marchers included Navy and Air Force mutineers as well as delegations from almost every police unit in the capital.

Marching in their uniforms behind the police band, men and women from all of Rangoon's police stations, traffic police, port, railway and airport police marched in uniform shouting "people's police are for the people."

The emergency meeting was held unannounced, two days ahead of schedule—apparently moved up because of pressure from the protesters.

The radio said "party delegates have unanimously voted to accept the multi-party system." [passage omitted]

But Maung Maung stopped short of giving way to an interim government—the step demanded by protesters who have flooded the streets almost daily since the resignation of powerful former party leader Gen Ne Win on July 23.

News of the party decision quickly spread through the crowds of demonstrators who cheered and clapped. Some groups, however, said they were suspicious of the government.

Student leaders here immediately rejected the government's plan and said they would continue protests until the government had fallen.

In Mandalay, Burma's second city, students leaders said they would start a hunger strike until true democracy was won. Townspeople cheered the police and gave them garlands of flowers in gratitude for joining the mass protests. Police officers said other policemen and women were demonstrating in towns all over the country. There were widespread reports that the Northwestern Command based in Mandalay would soon join the protesters.

A loudspeaker truck moved through Rangoon telling people to join a massive rally today. "Let's keep up the pressure. Keep on fighting until the one-party dictatorship is gone," the loudspeakers blared.

Yesterday two senior members of the People's Assembly—Chit Swe, rector of Rangoon University, and Dr Aye Tun, from the western state of Arakan—resigned their seats to protest against the ruling party.

On Friday former Prime Minister U Nu, ousted in a 1962 military coup, formed a provisional government to take the place of the authoritarian regime that toppled him.

However, three key members of his announced cabinet—retired military commander Tin U, Brigadier-General Aung Shwe and Colonel Saw Myint—yesterday resigned from the parallel government, with reliable sources saying Nu had not consulted them about his sudden move.

The Bar Council of Burma said yesterday that students and other opposition groups also had not been consulted.

Nu had named Tin U as defence minister, Aung Shwe as home minister and Saw Myint as information minister in the 25-member rival government.

The three men also said in a statement that they were resigning from the League for Democracy and Peace that Nu had formed earlier to oppose the government of President Maung Maung.

Envoy contacted by telephone in Rangoon said the League modified its stance yesterday and was promoting U Nu as the most suitable central rallying figure for the mass uprising.

"They (League leaders) appear to have made a tactical and smart pull back from trying to push ahead a self-proclaimed government. This will give them more hope for a wider mandate," one diplomat said.

In a statement yesterday, the League said U Nu was the most suitable rallying figure for the masses. It dropped mention of October 9 elections and of the cabinet U Nu proclaimed and whose recognition he sought from foreign governments.

Independent Burmese language newspapers yesterday criticised the self-proclaimed rival government's formation as opportunistic.

Meanwhile, Aung San Suu Kyi, an opposition figure and daughter of deceased national hero Aung San, told reporters that the government's latest announcement was "a positive step," but said it could take up to two years to form parties to contest in general elections.

"Under the present economic and political situation, an interim government will be the best solution. It (the interim government) would deal with economic problems and also hold general elections," she said.

"I am very pleased so far, but we still need an interim government that the people can accept. We haven't got everything yet," she said.

Another opposition leader, retired Brigadier-General Aung Gyi, said he doubted that "the prevailing situation will permit holding of general elections under the present government."

"The fact that the ruling party took action two days ahead of its original schedule ... means that Maung Maung's government can no longer control or suppress protest," said Toru Ohno, a Japanese Burma specialist at Osaka University.

Multiparty System Accepted

BK1009072688 Rangoon Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] At this morning's emergency party congress held at the People's Assembly Hall, over 75 percent of the party delegates have unanimously voted to accept the multiparty system. A national referendum will not be held, and multiparty general elections will be held.

The 12th meeting of the Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] Central Committee convened at 0800 today in the People's Assembly Meeting Hall in Rangoon. The

meeting was presided over by chairman of the BSPP, Dr Maung Maung with secretary of the party Central Committee Headquarters, U Aung Thein, acting as master of ceremonies.

First, the master of ceremonies declared the 12th meeting of the Central Committee open and in order. Next, General Secretary U Aye Ko presented the matter concerning the situation for convening the 1988 Emergency Party Congress, and it was placed on record. Afterward, Joint General Secretary, Thura U Kyaw Htin, submitted the matter concerning the resignation of one Central Committee member, and it was decided by members of the Central Committee.

The secretary of Central Committee Headquarters, U Thein Ngwe, then submitted the matter of forming the Emergency Party Congress Commission and the Commission Executive Committee with five committees as permitted beforehand by the Central Executive Committee, and it was approved by Central Committee members.

The draft agenda for convening the emergency party congress was submitted by Secretary U Htwe Han, and it was discussed and approved by members of the Central Committee.

The list of names of the Panel of Chairmen given by the Emergency party Congress Convening Commission and the namelist of the congress delegates who would discuss at the congress was submitted by Secretary U Nyein Maung and it was placed on record. Afterward, the meeting resolutions were announced, approved, and signed. After this, the 12th meeting of the BSPP Central Committee ended successfully later in the morning.

Rangoon Reports Details

BK1009110688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT
10 Sep 88

[Text] The Burma Socialist Program Party [BSPP] emergency party congress was held this morning at the People's Assembly conference hall in Rangoon. It was attended by BSPP Chairman Dr Maung Maung and party congress delegates.

Comrade San Maung presided as alternate chairman of today's party congress while Comrade Saw Han Thein officiated as meeting secretary.

The meeting secretary first declared the party congress open and valid since 968 of the 1080 delegates eligible to attend from the 14 states and divisions and defense forces organizing committees—constituting 89.63 percent attendance—were present at the congress.

After the emergency party congress agenda was announced members of the panel of chairmen of the congress and congress delegates signed their names for record. The alternate chairman then delivered an opening address.

Next, party General Secretary U Aye Ko reported on the reasons for convening the extraordinary congress. His report was discussed by these party congress delegates: Comrade Tun Kyi from the Mandalay Division Regional Party Committee; Comrade Aung Win from the Mon State Regional Party Committee; Comrade Hla Myint of the Rangoon Division Regional Party Committee; Comrade Aung Thaung of the Irrawaddy Division Regional Party Committee; and Comrade Thein Han of the Defense Forces Party Organizing Committee.

Party General Secretary U Aye Ko then replied to the delegates' discussions. After the party congress delegates voted on U Aye Ko's report, their decision was announced. The party congress passed the resolution to hold multi-party general elections without holding a national referendum to decide between the one-party system and a multiparty system.

Next, party Chairman Dr Maung Maung delivered a speech. The BSPP emergency party congress ended successfully in the afternoon after the presiding chairman delivered a closing address.

Rejoicing in Streets Reported

BK1009110688 Hong Kong AFP in English 1046 GMT
10 Sep 88

[Excerpts] Rangoon, Sept 10 (AFP)—Burma's rulers on Saturday [10 September] called multi-party elections, state radio said, in an announcement which set off rejoicing in Rangoon's streets by protestors seeking to end 26 years of authoritarian rule.

The news, which did not indicate when or how the ballot would be held, was greeted jubilantly by tens of thousands of people, many repeatedly replaying recordings of the broadcast announcement. [passage omitted]

The Central Committee of the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP), the only legal political organization, voted for the elections by a majority of 75 percent at an emergency session here Saturday, state radio said.

The session seemed to replace a BSPP meeting which Mr. Maung Maung had called for Monday to decide whether to hold a referendum on ending single-party rule.

But the radio said the Hlutaw (parliament) would meet as scheduled Tuesday to thrash out the details of the elections.

Eyewitnesses said Saturday that barbed wire had been laid around the perimeter of Parliament House on Prome Road and that heavily-armed troops had been deployed in the area beginning late Friday.

(A Rangoon-based diplomat reached from Bangkok said that the barriers were erected in an area around Parliament House which the government declared this week to be off-limits to demonstrators.) [passage omitted]

Senior Army commanders are believed to be still loyal to the BSPP regime but low-ranking soldiers were seen marching with demonstrators in Rangoon Friday and Saturday and in the northern city of Mandalay Friday. [passage omitted]

Hundreds of thousands of people have turned out nationwide for the anti-BSPP protests during the past month and some 1,000 policemen joined anti-government demonstrations here Saturday, according to eyewitnesses.

Soldiers from the 14th Burma Regiment, seven defence industries, and electrical and mechanical engineers joined colleagues from the three wings of the defence services and marched through the city's streets with people joyously clapping hands, while the students and monks with their hands joined together guarded them as they marched, eyewitnesses said Saturday.

Tin U Resigns Opposition Post
*OW1009081088 Tokyo KYODO in English 0749 GMT
10 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 10 KYODO—Tin U, secretary general of the self-proclaimed Opposition League for Peace and Democracy, stepped down from the post Saturday in protest against its leader U Nu's formation of a provisional government, Burmese sources said.

The sources, however, gave no details immediately about the action of the former defense minister.

U Nu, a former prime minister, late last month defied Burma's one-party Constitution and formed the country's first opposition party in 26 years in an attempt to end the nation's turmoil and achieve multiparty democracy.

Retired Gen. Tin U was named secretary general of the party's 20-member Executive Committee.

U Nu this week formed a provisional government and called for a general election to be held October 9 for multiparty democracy and Tin U was named defense minister in the provisional government.

The sources also said about 10,000 policemen Saturday deserted from the government of president Maung Maung who was inaugurated last month. No further details were immediately given.

Assembly Opens Emergency Session 11 September
*OW1109065988 Tokyo KYODO in English
0640 GMT 11 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 11 KYODO—Burma's parliament opened its emergency session Sunday morning to discuss the introduction of multiparty rule and a general election amid calls for a general strike the same day by antigovernment campaigners.

The People's Assembly convened two days ahead of its original schedule after the ruling Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) decided on Saturday to end its one-party rule.

President Maung Maung said in a previous day's broadcast that the parliament was called on Sunday to make necessary constitutional amendments for the introduction of a multiparty system.

Maung Maung also said the government will set up an election management committee in order to hold a general election at the emergency parliamentary session and select committee members from reliable people working in various sectors.

The constitutional amendments need a 75 percent majority of supporting votes in the parliament and a majority backing of the voters in the national referendum.

But Maung Maung said on Saturday the government will skip the referendum and complete the constitutional amendments in a new parliament to be formed after the general election.

Antigovernment factions, however, have called for an immediate resignation of the current government leadership and the establishment of an interim government and have reaffirmed their intent to go on a three-day general strike from Sunday.

About 300,000 protestors, including government officials, and some members of the police and government military forces, began demonstrations in the capital of Rangoon Sunday morning. Meetings and demonstrations were also being held in local cities.

In Mandalay, second largest city in central Burma, some 1,000 students demanding the country's democratization went on a hunger strike.

Maung Maung Addresses Assembly
*BK1109152088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1340 GMT 11 Sep 88*

[Speech by President Dr Maung Maung at the emergency session of the Fourth People's Assembly held in the conference hall of the People's Assembly, Rangoon, on the morning of 11 September—recorded]

[Text] Esteemed chairman, friends, and People's Assembly representatives:

Today, the People's Assembly has decided to supersede the principle of a single party system and to hold general elections as soon as possible under a democratic, multi-party system. The decision will become a milestone in history, and history will also provide an answer in the next 20 or 25 years as to whether or not this was a correct decision.

Some of the recent events that we regret are the trampling of the national flag and the flying of it upside down in the name of democracy; a situation where people cower in fear behind bamboo barricades in the capital; the disruption of communication, which in turn has resulted in the disruption of the flow of foodstuffs to the people; the situation under which students cannot study peacefully and instead are demonstrating in the streets; demonstrations by service personnel causing difficulties for the people; the vulgar and slanderous statements against leaders and even their families; the rising flames of greed and anger; and so forth. Conscientious politicians should not be stirring up such passions, but instead should teach that democracy is not the taking of liberties but is something that is cultured and that shows respect for the wishes of other people. It is easy to instigate enthusiastic crowds but difficult to cool their passions.

In the past month or two, we have witnessed things that are not in accordance with Burmese culture, things that lower the prestige of Burmese culture, and things that sow suspicion and create vindictiveness among colleagues, and hurt people. Let us not blame each other for the things we are hearing, even though we do not want to hear them, and about things that we are seeing, even though we would not want to see them. In the future, there are many things that we will have to accomplish by striving together with the people.

Peace and tranquillity and law and order are necessities if we are to hold free and fair general elections. These things have disintegrated in some big cities. In the name of democracy, administrative offices are being forcefully occupied, the people and party and council personnel are being threatened, and public homes and property are being raided and destroyed. In those areas, if the people truly cannot accept the councils and if the party has truly drifted away from them, then there are departmental personnel. Let us bring the people's police together, reinvigorate them, and carry out the administrative tasks. There are also many townships where the councils are still operating in harmony and in cooperation with the people. It will be necessary for the councils, public service personnel, and police to bring back into motion the public administrative machinery that has been stalled and is in ruins. People's councils are still valid, and their tenure will last until the next Assembly is convened. The authorities concerned have already issued instructions for the nearest Defense Forces units to render assistance as needed. Law and order will not develop if there is no administration. Judicial and administrative powers go together.

The time has now arrived to restore law and order all over the country. It will be necessary to study carefully the actual conditions and to issue clear and concise instructions to restore and reactivate law and order throughout the country.

Verbally ordering outsiders away from administrative offices and buildings will not be sufficient; it will be necessary to reoccupy these sites if we are to reestablish administration. The time has also come for this. Parallel administrations being established everywhere—in rural and urban areas and in the states and divisions—with the claim that government no longer exists, and that they are the government, gravely endanger not only those behind such moves but also the people and the state. It is necessary that these parallel administrations be removed as soon as possible.

The people are already suffering as a result of crimes—infractions against national unity and sovereignty—being committed in the name of democracy. They are hoping that the government will take effective action and provide safeguards. Run, therefore, those of you who resort to force, and those of you possessed by the devil, while there is still time!

In order to successfully hold free and fair general elections, it is necessary that the parties and organizations that accept genuine democracy should try to stop the strikes on the streets and contribute in positive tasks that promote the interests of the people. They should form their parties systematically, state their platforms and policies honestly, and start organizing to try and accept the responsibilities willingly bestowed on them by the people through votes that are freely cast. The people will assess your worth, and it will not do to assess one's own worth.

In 1974, when the state Constitution was passed by a national referendum, there were about 14 million eligible voters. Now, there are more than 22 million. The old People's Assembly accommodated 250 seats, and the present Assembly has 489 representatives. The time has come to seek favor in a cultured way from the 22 million voters for the 489 seats in the Assembly.

It has become necessary to search for, groom, and make public those representatives of one's own party who will face the scrutiny of the people.

Public service personnel and heads of public service organizations are responsible for bringing back into motion the stalled administrative machinery. The duty of the public service is to serve the public. Since they survive on what has been given by the people, they should be grateful to the people. We are included in this category. In each department, there may exist things with which one is dissatisfied and unhappy and things that are unpleasant, and situations where there is a lack of justice. These things cannot be resolved outside the framework of discipline, such as by staging protests and

strikes, and by disobeying official orders at offices, mills, and factories. It is essential to resolve problems through discipline and to carry out one's duties correctly. The loyalty of the public service must be to the state and to the people. By state, we mean the government that represents the state and is elected by the people. By government, we mean from the central to the ward and village level, and all top-level and low-ranking public service personnel. By people, we mean those that come in daily contact with one's department. Public service personnel at different levels who have treated the people badly and who have tried to delay and create obstacles for them are also responsible to a certain extent for the current state of affairs.

If there are good public service personnel in each and every department, the administrative machinery will operate in a stable way even if there are changes in government. The people's support and cooperation will always be there. Hence, the role of good public service personnel is very important.

In the general elections, each member of the public service will have freedom of choice to cast his votes, and no one is to give unfair orders. They are also to carry out their public service duties without any bias. The same is also true for the Defense Forces. The tradition already exists. In 1952 and 1956, some party leaders, in coordination with commanders they were friendly with, transferred regiments to constituencies in which they were weak in time for the elections. There have been instances where elections have been won through the votes of soldiers, although this is not always true. Soldiers must be of one soul and mind in being loyal to the country, but in matters that should be personally worked out and decided, it should be left up to the individual. The then-chief of staff, understanding that if soldiers could be listed on the electoral roll after their regiments were transferred to different areas some party leaders would continue to seek the help of friendly commanders, issued an order that soldiers can only be on the electoral rolls of their permanent place of abode, and wherever they may be at the time of elections, they must send in their ballots as absentee votes. That was the extent of the freedom that Defense Forces personnel enjoyed in casting votes.

The phrase Defense Forces will be people's Defense Forces [slogan used by demonstrators in asking the Defense Forces to side with them] means that they must be loyal to the state, safeguard the majority of the people, and not become the henchman of any political party. The reason that this oath is constantly recited and upheld by the soldiers is why they have been able to stand firm in the midst of a storm that is still raging violently. The state has remained intact because of the strength and unity of the Defense Forces. They have devoted themselves to the duties assigned them in accordance with law and the state Constitution by the government elected by the people according to people's wishes and within the framework of the law. This tradition was preserved throughout the history of the independence

struggle of Burma. In the future, when we proceed along the road of the multiparty system, this arrangement will become even more important—as vital as life—for the state.

Dear People's Assembly representatives: Since we cannot hold a referendum to enable individuals to vote freely to ascertain the wishes of over 22 million citizens in the hills and on the plains throughout the country as to whether they want a single party or a multiparty system, and since we can only decide to hold general elections under a multiparty system, with great sadness, I humbly beg the majority of the 22 million who have yet to freely express their wishes to forgive us. The people in the rural areas and in the hills are already fed up with the politics being expounded by the people in the urban areas and with the foreign terms interpreted according to their own wishes by these people. They want to carry on their work peacefully, visit monasteries, place their sons in the monkhood, and hold village fairs.

The peasantry, workers, youths, and elders took part in unity in the struggle for Burma's independence against foreigners. But, when ideologies of all stripes started to emerge and worsened, there were disputes and fights as each group had its own pocket army, and the people became the victims caught in the middle. Even if the young people did not know of these incidents, the elderly and the middle-aged people should remember.

From among those who could recall, we could hear their voices pleading to maintain the one-party system, to reform the one-party system, and to search for good and capable persons in accordance with deeds done. Some angrily say that although the one-party system has brought trouble as they could not match their words with their deeds, the multiparty system will only bring more troubles, so why have any party at all? These are the complaints heard.

Our People's Assembly is responsible for adopting the multiparty system without fully soliciting public opinion. We have had to deviate from the tradition of closely following the law. We would like to appeal to the people to please accept the fact that we have performed our duties as best as the present circumstances allow in calling the extraordinary party congress and the emergency session of the People's Assembly in the interests of the people.

There is one more thing I would like to say to the people: Please make effective use of the weapon of the secret vote that you have. You had that weapon when successive general elections were held following 1947, and you will still have it in the future. Whoever the candidate may be, whatever party he may belong to, whatever sweet words he may use, and whatever nice appearance he may put up, the people are asked to sit and make a careful judgment of such people. Ask them politely, because people always bear the traces of their past, and they cannot hide it. If the young people were not there

then, please ask the elders, study history, talk with the elders who are unbiased and will speak the truth. Then, and only after that, choose the genuine representatives of the people. Even then, these representatives may become corrupt with time. Change them then, and point out their mistakes. If what you do is not successful, then remove them in the next election. Voting is the most potent weapon and the life of democracy. The weakness of the Burmese people is not wishing to offend others and having sympathy. Let me say this, please forget this trait when you are using that weapon. Make effective and decisive use of that weapon so that democracy will survive in the long run.

Dear People's Assembly representatives, we have already made our decision to curtail the tenure of the People's Assembly as necessary and to hold general elections within 3 months. We have also done everything we can and as much as possible to ensure that the elections are free and fair. The elders assigned to the commission are personages known to the country and have served the country for a long time. These personages will serve at the ministerial level and will work full time and freely without any bias regarding the election of the parliament. They accepted the special assignments with the interests of the state in mind only after receiving assurances that they will be given a free hand.

Never has any democratic country ever done what has been done—curtailing the tenure of the assembly, making preparations to hold elections with all of the personages in government pledging not to run in the elections, and to hand over duties to the incoming party. Even if there were instances of leaders resigning, at most it would be one or two. We have done what we have done not because we are afraid or worried, but because we love the people and we want to firmly establish a tradition of peacefully transferring power. It is also time for us to retire, to hand over the duties to younger, healthier, and more energetic people.

The role of the People's Assembly representatives who have faithfully and responsibly braved the difficulties and dangers to attend this historic meeting today—a meeting that will set a tradition—is indeed very important and glorious. One day, in the future, those historians who will document Burmese history without bias and by seeking the truth will not forget this meeting and the representatives at the meeting. I am convinced that they will praise them with awe and glorify them in history. [applause]

AFP Reports on Session

BK1109091088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0906 GMT
11 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Rangoon, Sept 11 (AFP)—Burma's parliament unanimously voted Sunday to end 26 years of exclusive Burma Socialist Program Party rule and hold multi-party elections as President Maung Maung warned against further anti-government protests.

Mr Maung Maung told the Hlutaw (parliament) that the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP) would remain in power until multi-party elections were held within three months time and in six weeks at the earliest.

He added that "parallel administrations" set up nationwide by anti-government protestors seeking an immediate change from single-party rule to democracy were "dangerous for national security."

"Those dissidents who are demonstrating against the government should stop at once and help bring things back to normal," Mr Maung Maung said, adding that they had shown disrespect to the Burmese flag and caused insecurity.

The beleaguered government's concessions, first announced Saturday on state radio, have already been rejected by students and other leaders of a month-long popular uprising against 26-years of authoritarian rule by the BSPP.

They demand the immediate resignation of the BSPP, which has lost control of local administrations nationwide and faces strikes in transport, banking, oil refining and other essential sectors which have paralyzed the country.

Mr Maung Maung, who has been in power only three weeks, told parliament the decision to abolish the one-party system was "a milestone in Burmese history."

The Hlutaw ballot was 446-0, endorsing a vote Saturday by the BSPP to elect Burma's first multi-party government since General Ne Win toppled the last democratically elected government in 1962 and set up the BSPP.

The Hlutaw voted to scrap Article 11 of the present Constitution, which had said the BSPP "is the sole political party and it shall lead the state."

Mr Maung Maung told the special BSPP congress Saturday that BSPP leaders would not stand in the multi-party elections.

He said Saturday that the BSPP had become corrupt and "at this moment we are facing the anger and resentment of the people."

The Hlutaw appointed a five-member commission to guarantee that elections would be free and fair. The members are Ba Htwe, a retired financial commissioner, Kyaw Nyunt, a former ambassador to Canada, San Maung, a retired commissioner for national savings and insurance, former Brigadier Kya Doe and Saya Chai, a former parliament member.

Mr Maung Maung said Sunday: "it is regrettable that the majority of the 22 million voters will not have a chance to express themselves because some of the people who are demonstrating are demanding ... general elections straight away."

The special congress Saturday and parliament session Sunday each came two days earlier than scheduled in the face of growing protest which has seen low-ranking soldiers joining anti-government masses and former Premier U Nu naming a rival government.

("I don't think a general election organized by the BSPP government is acceptable to the people," said former Defense Minister Tin U in a British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) radio interview Saturday monitored in Bangkok.)

Rangoon-based diplomats said protestors felt the government was trying to buy time, with elections weeks away enabling it to reassert its power in Burma, where it is no longer regarded by the population as credible.

Rangoon was generally quiet Sunday, with no demonstrations at or near parliament, which has been declared a restricted area by the government.

Thousands of people demonstrated at Rangoon general hospital, which has become a rallying point for protest since a shooting incident there in August, but driving rain had put a damper on the event, eyewitnesses said. [passage omitted]

Ten Resolutions Passed

BK1109071488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] The emergency session of the Fourth People's Assembly held on the morning of 11 September 1988 passed 10 resolutions and approved 2 matters.

The 10 resolutions passed were:

1. To dissolve the elections commission formed at the fifth meeting of the Fourth People's Assembly.
2. To assign to the elections commission the successful holding of just and fair general elections. Members of that commission are:
 - a. U Ba Htwe, retired financial commissioner;
 - b. U Kyaw Nyunt, retired ambassador to Canada;
 - c. U San Maung, retired savings and insurance commissioner;
 - d. U Saw Kya Doe, retired brigadier general;
 - e. Saya Chai, ex-representative of former parliament and the People's Assembly.
3. To empower the State Council to increase the number of members in the elections commission or to substitute members in vacated posts.
4. To empower the State Council to draft and put into force, in consultation with the elections commission,

election rules and regulations and matters regarding the registration of parties and organizations.

5. To hold the general elections only for the People's Assembly.
6. On the state council's imposition and revocation of the state of emergency and military administration in the townships of Rangoon City development areas and in Pegu division's Prome township.
7. To hold general elections under a multiparty system.
8. To empower the State Council to annul or abrogate the provisions of the state Constitution and other laws and acts that obstruct the holding of general elections under a multiparty system.
9. To curtail the tenure of the Fourth People's Assembly up until the time general elections have been held and a new People's Assembly holds a meeting in accordance with Article 43a of state Constitution.
10. To empower the State Council to fix the date of the general elections 3 months from today, or more than 3 months or not less 45 days from today if the parties and organizations that are to emerge suggest that to the elections commission.

The two approvals made at the meeting were:

1. The approval of the entire agenda of the emergency session of the Fourth People's Assembly; and
2. The approval on the abolishment of the public opinion soliciting commission.

Council Issues Notification

BK1109162088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Notification No 13/88 of the State Council on the People's Assembly's decision concerning holding of general elections under the multiparty system—dated 11 September]

[Text] To maintain peace and stability in the country, to ensure peace of mind to the people, and to resolve the difficult situation, the Fourth People's Assembly, at its emergency session held on 11 September 1988, made several decisions on the holding of general elections under the multiparty system.

The decisions were made as an exception according to the Constitution. The decisions are :

1. To hold general elections under the multiparty system;
2. To empower the State Council to annul or abrogate the provisions of the State Constitution and other laws and acts that obstruct the holding of general elections under the multiparty system;
3. To curtail the tenure of the Fourth People's Assembly up until the time general elections have been held and a new People's Assembly meets in accordance with Article 43A of the state Constitution;
4. To dissolve the Elections Commission formed at the fifth session of the Fourth People's Assembly;

5. To assign the following persons to work in the Elections Commission so as to hold successfully fair general elections: 1) U Ba Htay, retired financial commissioner; 2) U Kyaw Nyunt, retired ambassador to Canada; 3) U San Maung, retired savings and insurance commissioner;
4) U Saw Kya Doe, retired brigadier general;
5) Saya Chai, ex-representative of former parliament and the People's Assembly. 6. To empower the State Council to increase the number of Elections Commission members and to fill vacancies on the commission; 7. To empower the State Council to coordinate with the commission on such tasks as registration of parties and the drafting of election rules and duties; 8. To hold general elections only for the People's Assembly; 9. To empower the State Council to fix the date for general elections at 3 months from today, but according to suggestions to be made to the Elections Commission by parties to be formed, the People's Assembly may empower the State Council to change the election date to not earlier than 1 and ½ months from today or after 3 months.

[Signed] Dr Maung Maung, chairman of the State Council

Emergency Assembly Session Ends

BK1109154088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] The emergency session of the Fourth People's Assembly, which was held this morning, decided to hold general elections under a multiparty system and formed a five-member elections commission to hold fair elections.

The emergency session of the Fourth People's Assembly was held at the conference hall of the People's Assembly in Rangoon at 0900. It was attended by 454 assembly representatives led by Dr Maung Maung, state president and State Council chairman.

U Khin Aung, assembly representative from Shan State's Mong Mit constituency, presided as alternate chairman at today's session. The presiding chairman first declared the meeting open and valid as 454 out of the 480 delegates eligible to attend the meeting, or 94.158 percent of the delegates, were present.

Thura U Kyaw Htin, secretary of the State Council, first submitted the report of the State Council on the holding of general elections under a multiparty system. U San Yu, representative from Rangoon Division's Tantabin constituency, supported the motion to discuss the matter in the People's Assembly. The presiding chairman then announced the dissolution of the Public Opinion Soliciting Commission by the State Council and the matter was approved by the People's Assembly.

Next, Thura U Kyaw Htin, secretary of the State Council, submitted the matter on the revocation of the state of emergency and martial law in Pegu Division's Prome

Township and townships in the Rangoon City Development Area. The meeting was briefly recessed after the presiding chairman announced that the matter had been put on record with the approval of the People's Assembly.

When the meeting resumed, the matter submitted by the State Council on the holding of general elections under a multiparty system was discussed by U Nyi Pu, representative from Kachin State's Sumprabum constituency; U Saw Kyaw Sein, representative from Karen State's Kya-in Seikkyi constituency; U (Mya Mun), representative from Sagaing Division's Tabayin constituency; U Sein Kyaw Win, representative from Magwe Division's Pwintbyu constituency; and U Than Lwin, representative from Shan State's Mong Hpang constituency.

Next, Thura U Kyaw Htin, secretary of the State Council, replied to discussions of the Assembly representatives on the holding of general elections under a multiparty system. The Assembly representatives cast an open ballot on the issue of holding general elections under a multiparty system. The presiding chairman then announced that as the matter had received more than the required minimum of 360 votes, it had been decided that general elections would be held under a multiparty system.

Next, the assembly representatives voted on the matter of empowering the State Council to annul and abrogate the provisions of the state Constitution and other laws and acts that obstruct the holding of general elections under a multiparty system. The matter was approved as it received more than the required minimum of 360 votes.

The assembly representatives then voted on the matter of curtailing the tenure of the Fourth People's Assembly up until the time general elections have been held and a new People's Assembly meets in accordance with Article 43A of the state Constitution. The matter was passed as it received more than the required minimum of 360 votes.

The presiding chairman then announced that the assembly representatives had voted to empower the State Council to dissolve the Elections Commission; to form another Elections Commission for the successful holding of fair general elections; to coordinate with the Elections Commission on the registration of parties and the drafting of election rules and regulations; to hold the general elections only for the People's Assembly; and to hold general elections 3 months from today. Next, President Dr Maung Maung delivered an address.

The emergency session of the Fourth People's Assembly ended successfully at 1140 after the presiding chairman signed the resolutions of the meeting.

Maung Maung Warns Protesters; Proposal Rejected
*OW1109121588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1153 GMT
11 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 11 KYODO—Burma's parliament decided on Sunday to hold a multiparty general election within three months, but antigovernment protesters rejected the decision, demanding the immediate resignation of the present government.

The parliament, or Pyithu Hluttaw (People's Assembly), established a new Election Management Commission for the multiparty general election, according to the state-run Radio Rangoon.

The parliament also empowered the Council of State, chaired by President Maung Maung, to revise the state Constitution as necessary for the political shift to a multiparty system from the political monopoly by the Burma Socialist Program Party (BSPP), the radio said.

The general election will be held no earlier than one-and-a-half months from Sunday and not later than three months from Sunday, the parliament said.

The exact date for the election will be decided by the new five-member Election Management Commission, which consists of three former cabinet ministers, a former military man and a former national assembly member, according to the radio.

The parliament also empowered the Council of State on Sunday to implement a political party registration system after more than one new political party is formed and enact laws on registering and regulating the political parties.

The Council of State, headed by the president, will comprise about 30 members, including the prime minister, national assembly members and representatives from provincial areas. Most of the 30 will be members of the BSPP.

The parliament session, held two days earlier than originally planned came a day after the ruling BSPP decided to end its 26-year-long rule and hold a general election under a multiparty system.

During Sunday's parliament session, according to informed sources, President Maung Maung issued a warning to antigovernment protesters, saying severe action would be taken against anyone or any group that did not abide by the law and resorted to violence.

Observers said this was his strongest warning since he assumed the state Presidency and the BSPP chairmanship on August 19.

The BSPP's decision and Sunday's decision by parliament met with a stiff rejection from the antigovernment protesters, who took it as an attempt by the BSPP to prolong its political rule.

The protesters also said they were beginning a three-day general strike in Rangoon and other places of the country, demanding the immediate resignation of Maung Maung's government and establishment of an interim government. A general strike was also held last Thursday.

In the capital, over 300,000 people demonstrated in the streets, shouting against Maung Maung and against a general election under the present government.

The demonstrators included government employees, soldiers in uniform and policemen.

Large-scale rallies and demonstrations were also staged in the nation's second-largest city of Mandalay and other major cities on Sunday, informed sources said.

In front of the Rangoon general hospital, some 40 students began a hunger strike to press their demand for democracy.

Meanwhile, in reaction to Maung Maung's refusal to step down and his renewed strong warning, dissident leaders reportedly conducted an emergency meeting in Rangoon on Sunday afternoon.

Also on Sunday, state-run newspapers reported the president's announcement on the end of one-party rule. The newspapers also carried a statement released Saturday night by dissident leader Aung San Suu Kyi declaring opposition to an interim government if it included the BSPP.

The protest leader, the daughter of the late national hero Gen. Aung San, declared in the statement that she would fight on until a fair interim government acceptable to the people was established.

Hunger Strikes Staged
*OW1209014388 Tokyo KYODO in English 0122 GMT
12 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 12 KYODO—About 1,500 Burmese, many of them students, began a 24-hour hunger strike Sunday morning to press their demand for democracy.

The hunger strike began in front of the General Hospital in Rangoon at 8 a.m. Sunday to call for the immediate resignation of the government.

It is the first time that antigovernment forces have staged a hunger strike in the Burmese capital as part of their actions against the government.

The hunger strikers included government officials, priests and nurses.

Another hunger strike was also being staged in the nation's second-largest city of Mandalay, involving primary school students.

Burma's parliament decided in a two-hour session on Sunday to hold a multiparty general election within three months.

The parliament also decided to empower the Council of State, chaired by President Maung Maung, to revise the state Constitution as necessary for the political shift to a multiparty system from the political monopoly by the Burma Socialist Program Party.

Maung Maung issued a strong warning to antigovernment protesters, calling on government officials to stop a strike and return to work.

Antigovernment protesters continued their hunger strike, however, demanding the immediate resignation of the government.

Antigovernment forces began another general strike at 6 a.m. Sunday to press their demand.

A student's committee leading the general strike issued a statement calling for the establishment of a rival government comprising all antigovernment forces.

More than 300,000 people demonstrated in the streets in Rangoon on Sunday calling for the resignation [of] Maung Maung. Large-scale demonstrations were also staged in Mandalay and other cities.

'Hundreds of Thousands' March
*BK1209054088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0532 GMT
12 Sep 88*

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 12 (AFP)—Hundreds of thousands of people took to the streets of Rangoon Monday to reject a government offer of multi-party elections within three months to end 26 years of single-party rule, witnesses said.

A student committee coordinating strike action across the country had called for a general strike Monday to reject the offer made Sunday by President Maung Maung.

A statement for the All Burma Student Union Supervisory Committee warned that if the government failed to accept by Tuesday their demands for an interim government, they would begin a different type of action and the government would be held responsible for the results.

The statement did not elaborate.

An unending stream of marchers completely blocked main roads, paralysing the city as they headed into central Rangoon from satellite towns, witnesses said.

The Kapaaye Pagoda Road, a main street leading into the capital, was an unending stream of demonstrators on foot and on board trucks, witnesses said.

Some of the marchers were heading for the Rangoon General Hospital where some 2,000 students, monks and others were staging a sit-down hunger strike scheduled to end later Monday, residents in the area said.

Offices, shops and businesses were closed, witnesses said.

Open Letter Rejects Elections
*BK1209093088 Hong Kong AFP in English 0917 GMT
12 Sep 88*

[Excerpt] Rangoon, Sept. 12 (AFP)—Burma's main protest leaders have issued an open letter to President Maung Maung rejecting his offer of general elections, and called on his administration to resign to make way for an interim government.

The letter said strikes which have paralyzed the country will continue until an interim government is formed.

The letter, released to journalists here Monday, was sent by Aung Gyi—former number two to long-time ruler General Ne Win—Aung San Suu Kyi, daughter of Burmese founding father Aung San, and former defence minister Tin U.

"The government machinery has come to a standstill in the whole country," said the open letter, the first joint statement by the three leaders.

"Because of the prevailing situation it is impossible to hold general elections. The situation is deteriorating hour by hour. To stop this deterioration there is no other alternative but the formation of an interim government," the letter said.

It said an interim government could end the mass protests against the authoritarian, socialist regime Gen. Ne Win founded after a 1962 coup and ruled until resigning amidst growing unrest on July 23.

"As soon as an interim government which represents the people is formed, the present demonstrations and strikes will come to an end and the machinery of government will start to work," said the letter.

Reliable sources said students, the main force in the mass protest movement, were solidly behind Aung San Suu Kyi.

Former prime minister U Nu, who on Friday formed a rival government which was not supported by other protest leaders, did not sign the open letter.

"People are facing all kinds of hardships ... with spiraling food prices, work disrupted and here in Rangoon there is a huge lack of security. People are very concerned and anxious," the letter said.

The present government is not trusted, the letter said, and the people would not accept elections supervised by a commission formed by the government.

"Therefore to rehabilitate the economy and for reconstruction of democracy, to create conditions where general elections can be held the only way out is to form an interim government.

"Since every delay will deteriorate the situation further, do not delay any longer and accede to the immediate formation of an interim government that we demand," the three protest leaders said in the letter to Mr. Maung Maung. [passage omitted]

Official Functions 'Paralyzed'

OW1209133088 Tokyo KYODO in English 1307 GMT
12 Sep 88

[Text] Rangoon, Sept. 12 KYODO—Three top opposition leaders Monday sent an open letter to President Maung Maung, insisting that a transitional government must be set up to oversee a general election.

The letter, signed by Aung San Suu Kyi former brigadier-general Aung Gyi, and former Defense Minister Tin U, underscored the opposition's rejection of the parliament decision Sunday to hold an election within three months.

The letter said the public has lost confidence in the present government and there is no choice but to set up a transitional government to oversee the general election.

The dissidents put pressure on the government as 200,000 public servants, including police officers and government guards, took to the streets and staged a peaceful antigovernment demonstration.

At least 500 army, navy and air force troops were seen taking part in the demonstration.

The letter noted that government functions have been paralyzed, and the people's livelihood itself is under threat.

The nation is suffering from inflation, and many people have been forced to resort to self-defense, the letter said.

This situation is deteriorating with each passing day, it said.

The letter said under these circumstances, it is impossible for the government to hold a general election.

Lest the situation gets out of hand, the letter said, there is no other way but to set up a transitional government chosen by the people.

The letter amounts to a flat rejection of Maung Maung's proposal to call a general election under the present government, observers said.

The letter called on the government to step down, saying that the people will immediately halt their demonstrations and strikes once a transitional government chosen by the people is established.

It said a transitional government would help invigorate the economy, reopen trade and restore democracy in the country.

According to informed sources, the three dissidents signed the letter at 10 a.m. (12.30 p.m. Japan time) Sunday during a rally and handed the letter to Maung Maung at noon.

State Council, Elections Commission Meet

BK1209075488 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese
1330 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] A meeting between members of the State Council and the Elections Commission was held at 0900 on 12 September. Members of the State Council who attended the meeting were Dr Maung Maung, state president; U Aye Ko, vice president; Thura U Kyaw Htin, secretary of the State Council; and Thura U Tun Tin, prime minister. Members of the Elections Commission present at the meeting were U Ba Htay, U Saw Kya Doe, U San Maung, Saya Chai, and U Kyaw Nyunt.

The meeting discussed assistance which the State Council could render to the commission so as to enable it to independently hold successfully the freest and fairest general elections under a multiparty system, as soon as possible. Necessary staff and organizations will be formed according to the wishes of the commission so as to enable it to carry out its work effectively.

The State Council requested the commission to draw up effective, easy, and clear rules and regulations for the holding of democratic multiparty general elections, to fairly register parties and organizations, and to draw up programs for holding free and fair general elections with the cooperation of Buddhist monks, suitable members of religious organizations, ward elders, and students.

The members of the commission held friendly and frank discussions and pledged that they would work to the best of their ability with good will for the successful holding of free and fair democratic general elections under a multiparty system at such a crucial time for the country.

They said they would carry out necessary work independently to obtain cooperation from parties and organizations which accept genuine democracy. Buddhist monks, members of the other religious associations and organizations, students, and people to hold the general elections successfully.

They said they would issue necessary notifications and appeals to the people.

The members of the commission elected and assigned U Ba Htay as the commission chairman.

Military Issues Warning on Threats, Rumors

BK1209143088 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] In recent times, unscrupulous people have been spreading one false rumor after another which have created a restless life for the frightened monks and people. Hence, for the sake of the monks and the people, these people are requested to stop spreading rumors. It is also necessary that monks and people not believe in such fabrications.

This evening, false propaganda was spread through the distribution of leaflets by car and through announcements by loudspeakers on the main streets of Rangoon city.

The Defense Forces can no longer tolerate some unscrupulous people using the name of the vice chiefs of staff of the Air Force and Navy to frighten the people. Neither the vice chief of staff of the Air Force nor the vice chief of staff of the Navy issued any statements.

The unscrupulous people have been making threats in the leaflets they distribute and in the announcements by loudspeakers. They ask for the abolishment of the Burma Socialist Program Party, the formation of an interim government, and the handing over of power to the interim government, and claim that if these demands are not met by 1300 on 13 September 1988, artillery bombardments will take place.

A warning of the Defense Forces has been received through authorities concerned, saying that the Defense Forces can no longer tolerate this and will open fire if they come across this group of people.

Japanese, Koreans, Americans To Evacuate Rangoon
OW1109125588 Tokyo KYODO in English 1237 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] Bangkok, Sept. 11 KYODO—A Thai Airways international airbus jet plane, chartered by the United States, left here for Rangoon on Sunday afternoon to airlift foreign residents who are being evacuated from the Burmese capital, according to Japanese Embassy sources here.

The 265-seat Thai plane will carry 110 Japanese, 46 Americans, 30 UN-related personnel and other foreign nationals, including South Koreans, according to the Japanese embassy sources.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Singapore

Lee To Remain Premier for 2 More Years

BK1009133288 Hong Kong AFP in English 1242 GMT 10 Sep 88

[By John Thomas]

[Text] Singapore, Sept 10 (AFP)—Singapore announced a new cabinet Saturday as Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew was asked to head the government for another two years.

First Deputy Premier Goh Chok Tong, who announced the new cabinet with the only key change being in the Foreign Ministry, told journalists that Mr. Lee had accepted his suggestion that he remain as premier until a new team was ready to take office in about two years time.

He added that Mr. Lee, who was named to an eighth term of office Saturday, would then be asked to join the cabinet in an advisory capacity rather than him seeking election as Singapore's first popularly elected president holding certain veto powers over the prime minister and his government.

Mr. Goh, who is expected to succeed Mr. Lee as premier, said the prime minister had told him after the ruling People's Action Party (PAP) victory in September 3 general elections that he was ready to retire.

Mr. Goh said he had suggested a delay mainly to allow him and a younger team of leaders time to build on links Mr. Lee had established with regional leaders such as Malaysian Premier Mahathir Mohamed and Indonesian President Suharto.

Mr. Goh's statement was seen as a fresh bid to end heated public debate on the political designs of Mr. Lee, who had declared his desire to step down from office after his 65th birthday next Friday.

The only major change in Mr. Lee's cabinet came in the Foreign Ministry portfolio where Suppiah Dhanabalan was replaced by Minister of Community Development Wong Kan Seng, who had been additional foreign minister since the last cabinet reshuffle in December 1986.

Mr. Goh said in announcing the line-up of 13 ministers that the decision was based on Mr. Dhanabalan's wish to cut his workload and concentrate on the National Development portfolio he had held since December 1986.

Mr. Wong keeps the Community Development portfolio.

In the only other ministerial change, Home Minister Shanmugam Jayakumar took over as law minister from Edmund Barker, who did not contest the election. Mr. Jayakumar retained the home portfolio.

Mr. Goh said he would reshuffle the cabinet when Mr. Lee stepped down.

Meanwhile, the opposition Workers Party Saturday accepted two parliament seats offered by the government to losing candidates in the general elections.

Mr. Goh also said Tuesday that he wanted Mr. Lee to finish "some outstanding business he had been dealing (with) personally," particularly negotiations with Malaysia for the supply of drinking water and natural gas.

The plan to keep Mr. Lee in the cabinet after relieving him of the premiership rather than naming him president, Mr. Goh said, was the best way to take advantage of Mr. Lee's long political experience.

Mr. Goh said it would be difficult to seek the advice of Mr. Lee from an office such as the presidency which is seen as being above partisan politics.

Mr. Goh said the precedent for the plan for a senior minister in an advisory role without a specific portfolio was set when Mr. Lee appointed Sinnathamby Rajaratnam in the last cabinet without a specific portfolio.

The proposal for an elected presidency had become a hot election issue with Mr. Lee's continuing ambivalence about his plans for the post.

Mr. Goh said that as a result of his proposal for Mr. Lee to continue as premier for two more years, he would want the present cabinet chosen with Mr. Lee's approval to continue for its full five-year term.

The latest election was called almost a year and four months before the term of Parliament elected in December 1984 was due to expire.

Goh Chok Tong Announces Cabinet
BK1009123188 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] A new cabinet lineup has been announced. The first deputy prime minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong, told a news conference that the prime minister would continue to head the cabinet for the next 2 years. [Words indistinct], Mr Goh said Mr Lee Kuan Yew had developed close ties and mutual understanding and confidence with President Suharto of Indonesia and Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed of Malaysia. Mr Goh said he wanted to forge the excellent rapport between Mr Lee and the leaders of Indonesia and Malaysia. [sentence indistinct]

As for changes in the cabinet lineup, Mr Wong Kan Seng has taken over the foreign minister portfolio from Mr Dhanabalan, who will concentrate on the national development portfolio. The law minister is Prof Jayakumar, who will also continue as home affairs minister. Mr Yeo Cheow Tong, who remains acting minister for health, will be appointed senior minister of state. Two other ministers of state will be promoted to senior positions—they are Dr Tay Eng Soon—education—and Dr Lee Boon Yang—national development and home affairs. Four [words indistinct] have been appointed ministers of state—they are Mr Mah Bow Tan—communications and information, trade and industry; Mr Peter Sung—home affairs and national development; Brigadier General George Yeo—finance and foreign affairs; and Dr Seet Ai Mee—community development and education. Mr Goh also pointed out that he intended to go to a full 5-year term unless something unexpected happens. [sentence indistinct]

Other appointments announced by Mr Goh today were senior parliamentary secretaries, parliamentary, and political secretaries. There are four senior parliamentary secretaries—Mr Lee Yiok Seng—national development; Mr Ho Kah Leong—communications and information; Mr Eugene Yap—trade and industry, and environment; and Mr Sidek Saniff—education. The two parliamentary secretaries are Mr Tang Guan Seng—education and home affairs—and Mr Yatiman Yusof—foreign affairs. Five political secretaries have been appointed to help [words indistinct]. They are Mr Ng Pock Too—Prime Minister's Office; Mr Zulkifli Mohamed—community development; Mr [name indistinct]—education; Mr [name indistinct]—first deputy prime minister's office; and Mr [name indistinct]—communications and information.

Mr Tan Soo Khoon will be nominated the new speaker of Parliament. Two deputy speakers are also nominated—they are Mr Abdullah Tarmugi and Mr Lee Boon Heng.

The prime minister and his cabinet will be sworn into office by the president on Tuesday [13 September].

Two Opposition Leaders Accept Parliament Seats
BK1009114088 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 10 Sep 88

[Text] The Workers Party Central Executive Committee has accepted the two nonconstituency MP seats offered by the general elections returning officer. This was confirmed by the Workers Party candidates for the Eunos GRC [Group Representation Constituencies]. Mr Francis Seow and Dr Lee Siew Choh. Mr Seow said in a telephone interview with the Singapore Broadcasting Corporation today that he and Dr Lee would be taking up the seats.

The Workers Party has until next Friday [16 September] to reply to the returning officer.

Thai Premier Chatchai Makes 3-Day Visit
*BK0909115288 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 9 Sep 88*

[Text] The prime minister of Thailand, Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, arrived in Singapore this afternoon for a 3-day official visit. He is accompanied by his wife and the foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila.

The Thai delegation was received at Changi Airport by the minister for community development and second minister for foreign affairs, Mr Wong Kan Seng, and his wife. Mr Wong is the minister in attendance and Mrs Wong, the lady in attendance.

The Thai prime minister and his party were later received at the Istana [Palace] by the prime minister and Mrs Lee Kuan Yew.

Maj Gen Chatchai and his wife later paid a courtesy call on President Wee Kim Wee and Mrs Wee.

The Thai leaders then held discussions with Mr Lee. The prime minister and Mrs Lee will host a dinner in honor of his Thai counterpart and his party at the Istana tonight.

This is the first visit to Singapore by the Thai prime minister. General Chatchai, who was in Malaysia last week, will go to Indonesia, Brunei, and the Philippines in the coming week. A spokesman for the Thai Embassy said his prime minister's tour is to get to know his ASEAN counterparts after taking over the helm in Thailand recently.

Chatchai Meets With Lee Kuan Yew
*BK1009115588 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300
GMT 9 Sep 88*

[Report by Suwit Yotmani, Prime Ministers' Office spokesman, on the 9 September meeting between Thai Prime Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew in Singapore—recorded]

[Text] During the meeting, which lasted for about an hour, they discussed three main issues—the Indochinese and Cambodian problem, cooperation in the petrochemical industry, and tourism promotion.

On the Cambodian problem, both sides agreed that efforts should be made to have Vietnam withdraw its troops from Cambodia as soon as possible. Economic cooperation with Vietnam must wait until Vietnam carries out its pledge to withdraw its troops and peace is restored in that area. Only then will both Thailand and Singapore, along with other countries, be ready to undertake economic cooperation with Vietnam.

On the second issue—cooperation in the petrochemical industry—the prime minister talked about the projects being carried out by Thailand and told the Singapore prime minister that Thailand wants cooperation between ASEAN countries in this field. Since Singapore has several petrochemical plants, he wants the two countries to cooperate in this field.

The last issue discussed was tourism promotion. Lee Kuan Yew said that Thailand is a country with various attractions for sightseeing. He also saw potential for tourism expansion in Phuket. So, the Thai prime minister suggested that Thailand and Singapore undertake tourism cooperation. There could be an air route from Singapore to U Taphao, and then from U Taphao to Chiang Mai. This is one of the suggestions made by the prime minister because Thailand wants to develop the U Taphao Airport as an international airport.

After that, both sides discussed cooperation in general. Finally, the prime minister invited Lee Kuan Yew to visit Thailand if he has time for talks and to tour the Eastern Seaboard project.

Lee, Chatchai Address Dinner
*BK0909150688 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1400 GMT 9 Sep 88*

[Text] The prime minister has said Singapore and Thailand have established a good long-term political and economic relationship. Mr Lee Kuan Yew said trade between the two countries had increased rapidly from \$2.8 billion [not further specified] in 1980 to \$4.7 billion last year and \$3.3 billion for the first half of this year.

Mr Lee was speaking at a dinner in honor of the Thai prime minister, Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, who is here on a 3-day official visit. He pointed out that economic relations between the two countries had grown from traditional trading activities to manufacturing, tourism, and construction. Thailand has abundant natural resources, ample supply of skilled manpower, a strong agro-based economy, and a growing manufacturing sector. Singapore has expertise in infrastructural development, international finance, marketing, and service-related skills. Mr Lee said Singapore and Thailand could complement each other to further promote economic growth for them and the region.

The prime minister also noted that Thailand and Singapore have worked closely together with ASEAN neighbors to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem. ASEAN's diplomacy and cooperation with the action taken by others have prevented the Vietnamese fait-accompli in Cambodia. Vietnam, he said, now appears willing to talk about a negotiated settlement. It has announced that its troops would withdraw from Cambodia by 1990 if certain conditions were met. Mr

Lee said we must press on with our policies. We must get the Vietnamese to follow the example of Afghanistan, where negotiations were followed by withdrawal through a set timetable.

On Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan's visit to Singapore, Mr Lee said it symbolizes the warm and friendly ties between Singapore and Thailand and ASEAN solidarity.

Replying, Maj Gen Chatchai said ASEAN must do more to strengthen and accelerate its own cooperation, especially in the economic field. This is because of the common desire of countries for a new international climate of detente, relaxation of political tension, and greater economic cooperation.

The Thai leader said that Singapore had achieved a remarkable standard of living, and a sense of economic security prevailed in the country. Thailand is in the process of developing its economy, and it is imperative that both countries seek to attain the fullest mutual advantages through cooperation with the ASEAN partners and the world. Maj Gen Chatchai said: If we set our minds to it, ASEAN could make the cooperation even more meaningful.

The Thai leader arrived in Singapore this afternoon. He is accompanied by his wife and the foreign minister, Air Chief Marshal Sittithaworn Sawetsila.

Chatchai Leaves for Home

*BK1109114588 Singapore Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 11 Sep 88*

[Text] The Thai prime minister, Major General Chatchai Chunhawan, left Singapore earlier this evening after a 3-day official visit. He was seen off at Changi Airport by the community development minister and second foreign minister, Mr Wong Kan Seng. This is Gen Chatchai's first official visit to the republic.

Earlier today he met the first deputy prime minister and defense minister, Mr Goh Chok Tong for a game of golf. Mr Goh also hosted a lunch for Gen Chatchai.

Cambodia

Second Women's Congress Held in Phnom Penh

SRV, Lao Women's Delegations Arrive
*BK0909125588 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT
9 Sep 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Sep (SPK)—Women's delegations from Vietnam, Laos, and the Women's International Democratic Federation—WIDF—arrived in Cambodia yesterday morning to attend the second congress of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association [KRWA] opened in Phnom Penh today.

The delegation of Vietnam was led by Nguyen Thi Than, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union; that of Laos by Onchan Thammavong, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union; and that of the WIDF by its secretary, Yuki Ishida.

They were welcomed on their arrival by Chhuk Chhim, vice chairman of the KRWA, and other officials.

Heng Samrin Gives Opening Address

*BK0909125988 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0415 GMT
9 Sep 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Sep (SPK)—The second congress of the Cambodian revolutionary women opened in Phnom Penh this morning with the participation of 350 delegates representing 38 ministries and public services and the provinces and cities of the country.

Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, attended the opening session.

Present in the presidium, among others, were Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee Organization Commission; Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions; Mean Sam-an, member of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Women's Association; Nguyen Thi Than, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Onchan Thammavong, member of the LPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union; Komossova, secretary of the Supreme Soviet of Kabardino-Balkar Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic [ASSR]—and chairman of the ASSR Women's Committee; Juna Teresalevna, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and of the secretariat of the National Federation and secretary of the Havana Women's Federation; and Yuki Ishida, secretary of the Women's International Democratic Federation.

Also present were members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of the international organizations on mission in Cambodia as well as overseas Cambodians.

Following the opening speech by the association's vice chairman, Chhuk Chhim, Mean Sam-an presented a report on the activities of the Cambodian women during the 1984-88 period and the targets for the coming years.

Chairman Heng Samrin then addressed the congress. He highly appreciated the role played by the Cambodian women, who represent 60 percent of the total population, in national defense and reconstruction efforts during the past nearly 10 years. He urged the Cambodian women to further contribute to the revolutionary work, particularly in proselytizing those who were misguided by enemy propaganda.

During the same sitting, the participants heard speeches by both national and foreign delegates.

Before the congress was held, the congress participants and the foreign guests laid wreaths at the monument to the dead and the memorial to the Vietnamese internationalist fighters.

Congress Issues Resolution

BK1109095088 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT
11 Sep 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 11 Sep (SPK)—The second congress of the Cambodian revolutionary women came to a close in Phnom Penh on Saturday afternoon after 2 days of work in the presence of Chairman Heng Samrin.

The congress adopted the report on the activities of the Cambodian women during the 1984-88 period and the targets for the coming years and that on the amendments to the association's statutes.

The congress conferred congratulatory certificates on 301 women and 88 units from all over the country for their contribution to the revolutionary movement. It elected the new committee of the association made up of 37 members. Mean Sam-an was reelected chairman of the association.

The congress adopted the following resolution:

1. To hold that the report on the women's movement during the past 5 years and on the targets and task for the coming years are the resolutions of the congress.

2. To entrust on the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Women's Association [KRWA], second term, the task of successfully implementing the resolutions adopted by the congress.

3. To congratulate the cadres at all levels, from central to grass-roots, as well as all members of the association in all regions of the country; workers, employees, and cadres in the industries, enterprises, and ministries; and patriotic Cambodian women living abroad for the efforts that they have tirelessly made in national reconstruction and defense labor, in strengthening the bonds of traditional militant solidarity among the three Cambodia, Vietnamese, and Lao peoples, and in strengthening the bonds of militant solidarity between the Cambodian women and the women of socialist countries with the USSR as the backbone, and progressive women the world over.

4. To express its deep gratitude to the party and authorities at all levels for the attention they accorded to the women's movement. This solicitude constitutes a great source of encouragement for the women's association, and conforms with the party's determination to take the people as the basis of the revolution.

5. To launch an appeal to all women's organizations in all localities, to all members of the women's association, in the countryside as well as in the cities, to the cadres, employees, and civil servants to do their best in order to successfully implement the resolutions of the second congress of the KRWA so as to contribute to promoting the cause of the Cambodian revolution to win more and more important victories.

The congress appeals to Cambodian women living abroad to contribute their efforts to the cause of national reconstruction and defense, for the greater progress of women and children.

In her closing speech, association Chairman Mean Sam-an voiced support for the PRK's policy of national reconciliation and greeted the success of the Jakarta Informal Meeting as well as the PRK's seven-point proposal for a political solution to the Cambodian problem aimed at normalizing the situation in Cambodia and Southeast Asia and contributing to peace in the region and the world.

She appealed to Cambodian women living abroad to contribute to national defense and reconstruction efforts, and expressed the determination of all Cambodian women to convert the congress resolutions into revolutionary acts.

Present at the closing session, among others, were Men Sam-an, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the KPRP Central Committee Organization Commission; Mat Ly, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the National Assembly, and chairman of the Kampuchean Federation of Trade Unions; and guests from the WIDF, Vietnam, Laos, the USSR, and Cuba.

Cambodian residents in France and the United States were also present. Also on hand were members of the diplomatic corps and representatives of international organizations on assignment in Cambodia.

Hun Sen Greets Nonaligned Movement's Mugabe

BK0209070988 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0405 GMT
2 Sep 88

[Text] Phnom Penh, 2 Sep (SPK)—Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, has sent warm greetings to Robert Mugabe, president of the Nonaligned Movement and of the Republic of Zimbabwe, on the historic day of the movement (1 September).

The message said, among other things:

The government and people of the PRK express their deep gratitude to the movement and to your excellency for having contributed to promoting a peaceful settlement of the Cambodian problem. The meetings of the Nonaligned Movement in New Delhi and Harare are regarded as an important contribution to the Jakarta informal meeting. We are convinced that under your

leadership, the movement will continue to bring into play the role of a peace movement and the principles of nonalignment to be used as a basis for our foreign policy.

Chairman Hun Sen wished Robert Mugabe good health and success in the achievement of his noble task.

Hun Sen Cables Nonaligned Meeting Chairman

*BK0909042388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Sep 88*

[Text] On 3 September 1988, Comrade Hun Sen, PRK foreign minister, sent a message to His Excellency Yeorios Iakovou, foreign minister of Cyprus and chairman of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference. The message said:

Before the nonaligned foreign ministers conference begins, I would like to extend best wishes for success to your excellency and to the conference.

You must have been well aware that at present the situation in Southeast Asia has developed positively in line with the goals of the nonaligned summit conference's resolution.

To reduce tension, the PRK and the SRV have unilaterally showed their good will by withdrawing the Vietnamese Army volunteers from Cambodia on seven occasions. This year, 50,000 Vietnamese troops, including their field command, will be withdrawn. The remaining Vietnamese troops will be placed under the PRK's command and be withdrawn from the Cambodian-Thai border to areas 30 km inside Cambodia. These troops will be completely withdrawn from Cambodia in 1990. But, if a political solution is reached, all the Vietnamese army volunteers will be withdrawn by the end of 1989 or in the 1st quarter of 1990 at the latest.

This is a manifestation of the PRK's and SRV's good will to resolve the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia peacefully through negotiations, and the SRV's respect for the PRK's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity.

As you know, the informal meeting in Jakarta has broken through the deadlock in the search for a solution to the Cambodian problem that has dragged on for more than 9 years. The PRK is happy that recently a number of outstanding leaders of our Nonaligned Movement took the initiative in seeking a political solution to this problem. The recent meetings in New Delhi and Harare with the assistance of the Nonaligned Movement are welcomed as a positive contribution to the Jakarta informal meeting or JIM.

At JIM, an opinion was unanimously reached that to achieve peace and national reunification in Cambodia in a correct, fair, and long-term manner, it requires the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia intertwined with a guarantee that the genocidal Pol

Pot-Khmer Rouge clique will not be allowed to return to power, no sanctuaries in the neighboring countries are allowed, and all kinds of foreign aid are ceased.

At present, the Vietnamese troops are being withdrawn. The most important question for the Cambodian people as well as the world's civilized people is how to prevent the revival of this evil clique.

We sincerely hope that this nonaligned conference will continue to promote the question of national reconciliation as the PRK side has put forward in Cyprus through its seven-point proposal.

Until there is a solution through negotiations, we still agree with the opinion reached at the latest nonaligned summit conference to leave the Cambodian seat vacant.

Please, your excellency, accept my highest regards.

Leaders Greet Bulgarian National Day

*BK0909103588 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1156 GMT
8 Sep 88*

[Text] Phnom Penh, 8 Sep (SPK)—Cambodian leaders sent warm greetings to Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, on the 44th anniversary of the victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria.

The message, signed by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, and Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK, said:

The entire Cambodian party, government, and people have closely followed and highly appreciated all of the achievements won by Bulgarian people in the construction of an advanced socialism under the clear-sighted leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

We are firmly convinced that the relations between our two parties, governments, and peoples will further strengthen and deepen with each passing day in the interests of our two peoples, peace and socialism.

On the same occasion, Hun Sen in his capacity as minister of foreign affairs, also sent his greetings to his Bulgarian counterpart, Petur Mladenov.

'Communique' on Group's USSR, Bulgaria Visits

*BK0909152988 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Sep 88*

[“Communique on the visit to the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria by the KPRP Delegation led by Comrade Sar Kheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau, member of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and chief of the KPRP Central Committee Cabinet”—date not given]

[Text] In conformity with the protocol of cooperation between the KPRP and the CPSU and the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], a delegation of the KPRP led by

Comrade Sar Kheng, alternate member of the Political Bureau, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat, and chief of the KPRP Central Committee Cabinet, paid an experience-exchanging visit to the USSR from 17 to 27 August 1988 and to the People's Republic of Bulgaria from 27 August to 3 September 1988.

In the Soviet Union, the KPRP delegation studied the organizational work of the CPSU in the process of perestroika. It had meetings with officials from the CPSU Central Committee Organization and Control Commissions as well as those from the Moscow Province Party Committee. The delegation also visited the Tadzhik Soviet Socialist Republic where it toured industrial and agricultural enterprises, met with party leaders, and chatted with workers and farmers.

On 26 August, 1988, the delegation was received by Comrade Razumovskiy, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The two sides briefed each other on the implementation of their respective party's resolutions. In particular, the Soviet side briefed the Cambodian side on the implementation of the 19th CPSU congress resolutions and those of last July's party Central Committee session.

In the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the delegation had meetings with the party Central Committee's working committee, the Economic Commission of the party Central Committee general secretary's cabinet, and the party committees of a number of provinces, municipalities, and districts, and visited some important sites in Sofia and Lovech Province.

On 2 September, 1988, the delegation met with Comrade Yordan Yotov, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the BCP Central Committee. The Bulgarian side informed the Cambodian side of the process of restructuring in Bulgaria while the Cambodian side briefed it on the development of the Cambodian revolution.

The Cambodian side had identity of views with the Soviet as well as Bulgarian side in assessing that the visit was a success, regarding it as a concrete implementation of the relations of cooperation between the KPRP and the CPSU as well as between the KPRP and the BCP. They agreed on continuing to further expanding these relations in the future.

The Soviet and Bulgarian sides expressed their unwavering support for the struggle of the Cambodian party and people, particularly their full support for the national reconciliation policy that is being implemented with positive results.

Soviet Defense Minister Congratulates Tie Banh

*BK1109101388 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 2300 GMT 10 Sep 88*

[Text] General Dimitriy Yazov, national defense minister of the USSR, recently sent a message to Comrade Tie Banh, PRK national defense minister.

The message stresses: I would like to express warm wishes on the occasion of you taking up the position of PRK national defense minister. May you enjoy good health, happiness, and great successes in your responsible task to expand the capacity to defend your glorious motherland.

Defense Minister Greeted by SRV Counterpart

*BK1109073488 Phnom Penh Domestic Service
in Cambodian 0430 GMT 11 Sep 88*

[Text] Comrade Tie Banh, alternate member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of Council of Ministers, and PRK national defense minister, recently received a congratulatory message from Comrade General Le Duc Anh, SRV national defense minister.

Among other things, the message says on the occasion of your appointment as PRK national defense minister, on behalf of the entire Vietnamese People's Army and in my own name, I would like to send you warmest congratulations. I am firmly convinced that the relations of friendship and special militant solidarity between our two fraternal people and armed forces will be further strengthened and developed. wish you good health, happiness, and more successes in your new task.

Khieu Samphan Greets DPRK Foreign Minister

*BK1209011488 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 11 Sep 88
["Greetings message from His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan to His Excellency Kim Yong-nam, vice premier of the Council of State and foreign minister of the DPRK, on the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK"]*

[Text] Respected excellency: On the solemn occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I am very happy to extend warmest congratulations and best wishes for good health and successes in all fields to you and, through you, to His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song president of the DPRK and great, respected, and beloved leader of the Korean people; and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, beloved leader of the Korean people.

At the same time, I would like to extend best wishes to the DPRK Government and the friendly Korean people under the leadership of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, president of the DPRK and great, respected, and beloved leader of the Korean people. May you enjoy more brilliant successes in all fields and advance toward achieving the sacred cause of reunifying the Korean motherland in the near future.

On this same solemn occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like once again to proudly and happily express profound gratitude for the sympathy and wholehearted and unwavering support given right from the beginning to the

Cambodian people's just cause against the Vietnamese aggressors by the friendly Korean Government and people under the clear-sighted leadership of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, great, respected, and beloved leader of the Korean people; and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, beloved leader of the Korean people.

This precious support and assistance is a great encouragement to the Cambodian people and all anti-Vietnam Cambodian patriotic forces which are fighting directly on the Cambodian battlefield. This is a precious contribution to defending an independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia and to safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and in the world. Our Cambodian people will forever remember this precious deed.

Also on this occasion, the Cambodian people and the CGDK would like to reaffirm their sincere support for the sacred cause of reunifying the Korean motherland independently and peacefully as emphasized in the national reunification proposal contained in the DPRK's 30 December 1987 statement and all the recent initiatives taken successively by His Excellency Kim Il-song, great, respected, and beloved leader of the Korean people; and by the DPRK for advance toward an independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean motherland. We categorically oppose every maneuver aimed at definitively dividing Korea into two.

May the perfect relations of friendship and cooperation that exist traditionally between our two peoples and two nonaligned countries further develop and strengthen.

Please, excellency, accept my fraternal salutations and highest regards.

[Dated] DK, 2 September 1988

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

Khieu Samphan's Greets DPRK Vice Presidents

Messge to Pak Song-chol

BK0909122988 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 8 Sep 88

[“Full Text” of 2 September greetings message from Vice President Khieu Samphan to DPRK Vice President Pak Song-chol on the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the DPRK]

[Text] Respected excellency: On the solemn occasion of the 40th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I am extremely pleased to extend warmest congratulations and best wishes to your excellency, and through you, to His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved great leader of the Korean people,

and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the beloved leader of the Korean people. May all of you enjoy good health and longevity, and be crowned with multifaceted successes.

Along with this, best wishes are also conveyed to the DPRK Government and the friendly Korean people under the leadership of His Excellency President Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved great leader of the Korean people. May the Korean Government and people score more new grand triumphant successes in all fields conducive to achieve the sacred cause of independent and peaceful reunification of Korean motherland.

Availing myself of this occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to express once again profound gratitude for the sympathy and wholeheartedly unwavering support of the Korean Government and people under the clear-sighted leadership of His Excellency President Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved great leader of the Korean people, and His Excellency Kim Chong-il, the beloved leader of the Korean people, to the just cause of the Cambodian people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors since the beginning. The greatest and valuable support and assistance provide enormous encouragement to the Cambodian people and all patriotic forces fighting against the Vietnamese on the battlefields of Cambodia, and are also a significant contribution to defending an independent, united, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia, as well as ensuring security and peace in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific, and the world. Our Cambodian people will always remember this hearty generosity.

Moreover, the Cambodian people and the CGDK would like to reaffirm their warm support for the sacred cause of independent and peaceful reunification of the Korean motherland as defined in the national reunification proposal stated in His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song's 30 December 1986 speech and the DPRK's 23 July 1987 five-point proposal, as well as all successive initiatives recently put forth by His Excellency President Marshal Kim Il-song, the respected and beloved great leader of the Korean people and by the DPRK in order to independently and peacefully reunify the Korean motherland. We are absolutely against all maneuvers aimed at splitting Korea forever.

I am firmly convinced that the finest traditional friendly relations and cooperation linking our two peoples and nonaligned countries will further develop and strengthen.

Please, your excellency, accept my fraternal respect and highest regards.

[Date:] Democratic Kampuchea, 2 September 1988

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

Messge to Yi Chong-ok

BK1109060288 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 10 Sep 88

[“Greetings from His Excellency Vice President Khieu Samphan to His Excellency Yi Chong-ok, DPRK vice president, anniversary of founding of the DPRK”]

[Text] Respected excellency: On the solemn occasion of the DPRK's 40th founding anniversary, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I am very happy to express to you congratulations and best wishes of good health, longevity, and [words indistinct], and through you, to His Excellency Marshal President Kim Il-song, great, respected, and beloved leader of the Korean people. I would also like to wish the DPRK Government and the friendly Korean people, under the clear-sighted leadership of His Excellency Marshal President Kim Il-song, great, respected, and beloved leader of the Korean people, new and greater successes in every field and toward achieving the sacred cause of reunifying the Korean motherland independently and peacefully.

On the same solemn occasion, on behalf of the Cambodian people, the CGDK, and in my own name, I would like to once again most sincerely express most profound gratitude for the sympathy and unswerving and wholehearted support of the Korean Government and people under the clear-sighted leadership of His Excellency Marshal President Kim Il-song, great, respected, and beloved leader of the Korean people, provided right from the beginning to the just cause of the Cambodian people against the Vietnamese aggressors. This precious and noble assistance and support is a great encouragement to the Cambodian people and all anti-Vietnamese Cambodian nationalist forces which are fighting directly on the Cambodian battlefield. This is a precious contribution to defending an independent, unified, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned Cambodia and to safeguarding peace in Southeast Asia, the Asia-Pacific region, and in the world.

Our Cambodian people will always remember this noble and precious deed. On the same occasion, our people and the CGDK would like to once again affirm their sincere support for the sacred cause of reunifying the Korean motherland independently and peacefully as stated in the declaration [words indistinct] in the 30 December (?1986) address of His Excellency Marshal Kim Il-song; the 5-point proposal dated 23 July 1987 of the DPRK; and successive initiatives taken recently by His Excellency Marshal President Kim Il-song, great, respected, and beloved leader of the Korean people, and the DPRK to move toward reunifying the Korean motherland independently and peacefully. We categorically oppose every maneuver aimed at definitively splitting Korea into two.

I am firmly convinced that the perfect relations of friendship and cooperation which bind our two nonaligned countries will further expand and be strengthened.

Please accept my fraternal greetings and high consideration.

[Dated] DK, (?6) September 1988

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, DK vice president in charge of foreign affairs

Two Vietnamese Soldiers Killed by Mines

BK1209014288 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] On 6 September, our guerrillas planted mines at the railway station and in front of the headquarters of 7,704th Division in Battambang provincial town. The next morning, the Vietnamese enemies stepped on the mines which then caused explosions killing two of them and wounding three others.

73 Mongkolborei District Youth Join DK Army

BK1209014488 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] On 7 September, 73 youths joined our National Army from Chamnaom commune, Mongkolborei District [Battambang Province]. The reason was that they opposed the Vietnamese enemy aggressors who forcibly drafted them into military service to fight and die on their behalf.

SRV Troops Conscript 600 Youths Into Military

BK1209065188 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Vietnamese soldiers forcibly drafted 600 Cambodian youths in Sangke District, Battambang Province, into military service, and on 1 September, they sent those new recruits to Ba Pailin [Battambang Province]. [passage omitted]

Philippines

Aquino Welcomes Recommendations on Bases Issue

HK0709080188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0700 GMT 7 Sep 88

[Text] President Aquino has emphatically stated that any party, opposition or otherwise, has the right to give its recommendations on the country's negotiations on the bases issue.

Speaking during a mini-news conference at Malacanang, the president said that she will never ignore reasonable opinions. However, the president did not give a direct answer to a question about the convening of the National Security Council.

[Begin recording in English] [Aquino] [Words indistinct] had advocated a bipartisan approach on security and foreign policy matters.

[Unidentified female reporter] Ma'am, you have not convened the National Security Council since October 1986, and the country now faces several foreign policy problems, like the U.S. bases, border conflict with Malaysia, the Sabah claim. Ma'am, would you encourage the opposition to join in drafting government policies on these matters?

[Aquino] Well, with regards to the bases, the review is still ongoing, and we are just talking, in fact, about the remainder of the years insofar as the present bases agreement is concerned. In other words, we are not talking beyond 1991. I think we all know that whatever treaty will be signed will need the ratification of our Senate. It will need a two-thirds vote. So, there will be time enough for that, and even now, the opposition is saying categorically what it stands for. It is not as if people are not being allowed to speak freely because... [changes thought] not only in Congress, but outside of Congress. So, whatever proposals they would like to make, they can submit them to us. So, it is not as if anybody is being prevented from speaking out or from making recommendations. [end recording]

That was President Corazon C. Aquino.

Manglapus, Shultz Cited on Bases Compensation

HK1109044288 Baguio City Mountain Province
Broadcasting Company in English 0400 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] The United States has rejected anew the Philippine Government's original demand of a \$1.2 billion compensation for the use of the bases in the Philippines. According to U.S. State Secretary George Shultz, the United States does not agree with the amount being demanded.

Earlier Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus demanded the United States to pay the Philippine Government the amount of \$1.2 billion yearly for the continued use of its bases here. The United States' aid offer for the Philippines is \$502 million as its annual compensation for the continued use of the bases. Manglapus said he was standing firm on his demand of a \$1.2 billion annual compensation.

Killing of British Executive Reported

HK1209050988 Hong Kong AFP in English 0454 GMT
12 Sep 88

[Text] Manila, Sept 12 (AFP)—British executive John Tree may have been killed by communist insurgents who mistook him for one of his local managers, a military report said here Monday.

Mr. Tree, 54, vice-president of the Sime Darby subsidiary in the southern city of Davao, was being driven to his plantation when attackers police suspect belonged to the communist New People's Army (NPA) shot him dead.

A military report said the NPA may have been after Dionisio Cabusas, the area manager of the Philippine Cocoa Plantation, a Sime Darby affiliate.

Mr. Cabusas, who had received NPA death threats for having refused extortion demands, had driven through the ambush area shortly before Mr. Tree, it said.

The NPA has threatened to kill U.S., British and Israeli nationals they believe are helping the Philippines, counter-insurgency effort.

NPA Said Responsible

HK1209074188 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] It is possible that a British official of a cocoa plantation in Davao City may have been killed by mistake by communist rebels. Rey Rodriguez reports from Camp Aguinaldo.

[Begin recording] The NPA seems to have fixed its target on cocoa plantations in Davao City. This was indicated in a progress report submitted by the Davao Metropolitan District Command in connection with killing of a British national, John R. Tree, director of the Philippine Cocoa Estates Corporation in Talandan, Tugbuk district, Davao City. He was killed by a group of NPA at 1150 on Saturday morning.

Reports claimed that the real target of the NPA ambush was Mr. Dionisio Cabusas, area manager of the Philippine Cocoa Plantation. Mr. Cabusas has consistently refused to pay taxes demanded by the NPA. He has remained steadfast in his refusal because he counted on the full support and protection of members of the [words indistinct] in Calangdang. As a result, Cabusas has received numerous NPA death threats.

According to investigators of the killing of the British national, had Cabusas driven by the ambush scene ahead of the British executive, he could have been the victim. The five-man NPA ambush team is presently being hunted by government troops in Tugbuk District, Davao City. [end recording]

Further on Killing

HK1109081288 Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT
11 Sep 88

[Text] Davao, Philippines, Sept 11 (AFP)—Suspected communist insurgents shot dead a British executive working for the local subsidiary of a multinational company in this southern Philippines city, police said Sunday.

John Tree, 54, vice-president for technical services of Sime Darby Philippines Corp., was on his way to Davao from a plantation visit Saturday when ambushed by six armed men in nearby Tugbuk District, the police said.

The assailants, believed to be members of the communist New People's Army, opened fire on Mr. Tree's vehicle killing him instantly.

Mr. Tree's driver escaped unhurt, the police said, adding that they were still investigating the motive for the killing.

His son Nigel was expected to arrive here from London Tuesday, the police said.

Manila Officials Comment on Red Army Abduction
*OW0909091888 Tokyo KYODO in English 0751 GMT
9 Sep 88*

[Text] Manila, Sept. 9 KYODO—Philippine authorities expressed surprise Friday at the reported involvement of the Japanese Red Army in the abduction of Mitsui executive Nobuyuki Wakaoji near Manila in 1986.

Japanese security authorities in Tokyo said the Red Army received about 1.5 million dollars in ransom for Wakaoji, who was kidnapped near a golf course outside Manila in November 1986 and held captive for 137 days.

The Red Army has been discovered to have established a base in the Philippines following the capture in Tokyo of one of its leaders, Osamu Maruoka, last November, which in turn led to the capture of another member of the group, Hiroshi Sensui, in a Manila suburb in April this year.

President Corazon Aquino was informed early Friday morning by the Philippine Ambassador to Japan about the Japanese security authorities' statement alleging Japanese Red Army involvement in the Wakaoji abduction, Presidential Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig said Friday.

"So you see, they were blaming us then," Macaraig told KYODO News Service in reaction to the report. He was referring to Japanese press reports that tended to lay the blame on the Philippine Government for allowing the kidnapping to occur and its apparent helplessness in solving the case.

Brig. Gen. Romeo Zulueta, the former chief of the Criminal Investigation Service (CIS) of the Philippine Constabulary who was in charge of the Wakaoji investigation, told KYODO that the involvement of the Japanese Red Army is "something new" to him, but added the police had "leads" pointing to the involvement of Japanese gangsters.

"Definitely we had information that Japanese nationals were involved in the kidnapping and these Japanese nationals who we suspected were pure criminals," he said in a telephone interview at his new post in Iloilo City in the central Philippines where he is a regional commander.

"Never in our time did we detect that the Red Army was involved. Of course, when you investigate, you consider everything ... And you start eliminating ... information that cannot lead to the solution of the case," he said.

The intelligence division chief of the Commission on Immigration and Deportation, Vicente Eduardo, said there were "speculations and suspicions" among local police agencies about the possible involvement of the Japanese Red Army but there has never been any confirmation.

Zulueta said that if the Japanese authorities really claim that the Red Army was involved "then they should coordinate with Filipino investigators to wrap up the case."

He expressed disappointment at the lack of cooperation from the Japanese, particularly Mitsui Corp., in helping Philippine authorities solve the kidnapping, which was a source of embarrassment for the Aquino government.

Speculations were ripe at the time that the abduction was politically motivated and masterminded by enemies of the fledgling government that took power in a popular revolt in February 1986.

The senior state prosecutor in the kidnapping case against three Filipinos allegedly involved in the abduction said the report "is good news."

"From there we could discover who are the actual participants in the kidnapping in addition to those now in custody," prosecutor Aurelio Trampe said.

Two of the suspects, Ireneo Fajardo and Ruperto Fajardo, are out on bail and the third, Simplicio Atienza, is in prison.

He said the prosecution does not believe that a Filipino masterminded the abduction.

"Even the payment of the ransom ... Was made in such a way that no one among those who were involved were identified. The driver of the car that brought the money did not even see who were the people that picked up the money," he said.

"It was so sophisticated that it was planned by somebody well-versed in committing the crime," he added.

Wakaoji himself did not see any of his abductors while being kept in a room and was blindfolded when being visited by one of the "leaders" of the group.

In Tokyo, Wakaoji described his abductors as "intelligent" and "well-trained."

The kidnappers first made contact through a ransom letter sent from Hong Kong to the KYODO News Service's Tokyo office together with a tape-recorded message from Wakaoji and a photo of him.

Maruoka was in Hong Kong at the time, Japanese investigators said. They also suspected that Norio Sasaki, another Japanese Red Army leader, and others were also involved in the kidnapping.

Philippine immigration authorities have said that in addition to Sensui, Sasaki and another member had been "coming in and out" of Manila from neighboring countries.

Red Army 'Plotting' for Games

*HK0909110788 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0955 GMT 9 Sep 88*

[Text] We have just received a report from Malacanang: The palace confirmed today that it has received reports claiming the Japanese Red Army to be responsible for the abduction of Mitsui executive Noboyuki Wakaoji in November 1986. Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig Jr stated that Philippine Ambassador to Japan Ramon del Rosario called up President Aquino and informed her of the Japanese police report on the issue. The report stated that Mitsui paid a ransom of \$3 million to the Japanese Red Army.

At the same time, it was revealed that the Japanese Red Army was plotting terrorist activities against the forthcoming Olympic Games in Seoul. On this, the president stated that the Philippine athletes as well as foreign nationals entering the country are assured of sufficient security and protection.

Meanwhile, the president also said that the strike of health workers and problems in hospitals are being dealt with by Labor Secretary Franklin Drilon. She expressed confidence that the problem will be settled as soon as possible.

However, the president refused to comment on accusations by Vice President Salvador Laurel as well as by Senator Juan Ponce Enrile regarding the Philippine government's sale of properties in San Francisco.

Dick Sintiongo of Mobile 6 reporting.

Security Against Terrorists:

*HK0909074788 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog
0700 GMT 9 Sep 88*

[Text] The government is preparing necessary security measures to counter reported planned attacks by the Japanese Red Army terrorist group, which intends to sabotage the Seoul Olympic games due to start on 17 September.

We learned of this from Executive Secretary Catalino Macaraig, who also said that security officials at the Ninoy Aquino International Airport and Transportation Secretary Reinerio Reyes are taking part in a security conference, which will draw up measures to check the terrorist group.

Intelligence reports have indicated that the Japanese Red Army intends to use Manila as a base for launching attacks against the Seoul Olympiad.

Meanwhile, we are still awaiting President Aquino's reaction to a report that the Japanese Red Army was behind the abduction of Japanese executive Noboyuki Wakaoji 2 years ago.

Here is our short interview with Secretary Macaraig on the matter:

[Begin recording in English] [Reporter] [Passage indistinct]

[Macaraig] No, I don't know anything about it. My son told me about it. But I didn't read anything about it in the papers.

[Reporter] Sir, is it true that the Japanese Red Army was behind the abduction?

[Macaraig] If it's that what you say, that the Japanese Red Army were behind the kidnapping of Wakaoji...[changes thought] he was even telling me that they spent how much? Three million dollars.

[Reporter] Have you received reports [words indistinct]?

[Macaraig] Our ambassador to Japan confirmed that there was this news item in the Japanese newspaper this morning.

[Reporter] Sir, what happened to the meeting with the commission [words indistinct]?

[Macaraig] Nothing. It was postponed again.

[Reporter] So, what happens now?

[Macaraig] Nothing. We just have to wait. [end recording]

Based on our information, the abduction of Wakaoji last November 1986 was carried out by the Japanese Red Army, and not by locals as reported earlier.

From Malacanang, Gabby Salcedo reporting.

Hunt for 3 Red Army Members

*HK1009092588 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan
in Tagalog 0900 GMT 10 Sep 88*

[Text] The Interpol [International Police], Immigration and other police agencies have launched an extensive hunt in Metro Manila for three Japanese Red Army terrorists who have entered the city. The three wanted men may be getting ready to fly to South Korea where they are to disrupt the opening of the Seoul Olympic games. One of the three men was identified as Toshiro Kaoshi, believed to be a (?sniper agent) of the group.

Kaoshi has reportedly been moving from one house to another while waiting for instructions from a Japanese messenger on the sabotage of the Seoul Olympic games.

Military on Full Alert for Marcos Loyalists

*BK1109003088 Quezon City Sports Radio 738
in English 0000 GMT 11 Sep 88*

[Text] The Armed Forces have been placed on full alert to prevent any destabilization moves of loyalist forces on former President Marcos' 71st birth anniversary today. Armed Forces spokesman Colonel Oscar Morendo said intelligence reports speak of possible attacks on military and police units by Marcos loyalist groups. However, Morendo pointed out that the groups do not have the capability to do much harm.

Thailand

U.S., Other Nationals Arrive From Burma

*BK1109170188 Hong Kong AFP in English 1616 GMT
11 Sep 88*

[Excerpts] Bangkok, Sept 11 (AFP)—Some 190 people, many of them dependents of diplomats, arrived here Sunday in the second stage of an evacuation by embassies from the strife-torn Burmese capital Rangoon, foreign officials said. [passage omitted]

A Thai Airlines charter flight Friday carried 237 U.S. and other nationals being evacuated by embassies from Rangoon to Bangkok.

U.S. Embassy spokesman Ross Petzing said there were 55 dependents of U.S. Embassy staff on Sunday's flight. He said he had been told by the embassy in Rangoon that security at the embassy was considered stable.

At 8.30 a.m. Sunday (0130 GMT), hundreds of thousands of demonstrators were in the streets around the embassy, but they were "not demonstrating against us." They were giving speeches to applause and there was no trouble, he added.

On Saturday, Rangoon police had a marching band playing outside the U.S. Embassy, Mr. Petzing said. [passage omitted]

Sitthi: 'No Objection' to New Talks With Laos

*BK1209022788 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
12 Sep 88 p 3*

[Text] Thailand has no objection to a Laotian call for resumption of talks to settle their dispute over the Ban Romklao border area in Phitsanulok's Chat Trakan district, Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said yesterday.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi said he has already received the Laotian Foreign Ministry's memorandum calling for the resumption of talks.

The memorandum was handed to Thai Ambassador Niran Phanuphong on Friday by a senior Laotian Foreign Ministry official.

"We will hold a meeting tomorrow (today) to consider an appropriate period for the talks. Laos has shown its desire for talks, and we have no objection," ACM Sitthi said yesterday at Don Muang airport where he went to welcome Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan back from Singapore.

He said the talks, when resumed, are likely to be technical in nature rather than political.

ACM Sitthi said political talks are unlikely to lead to conclusions because the same issues could be raised over and over again.

However, he said, if it is agreed that the new round of talks should be political in nature, the Foreign Ministry's permanent secretary, M.R. Kasemsamoson Kasemisi, will head the Thai delegation as he did during the first two rounds.

Asked if Thailand's positive response to the call for resumption of talks signifies a change of position since Thailand had previously said it saw no purpose in holding a third round, ACM Sitthi said:

"We should respond to the Laotians' wish. We are of the opinion that negotiations need a lot of time. We have to keep cool on this matter."

Thailand has said that a third round of talks would be useless as long as Vientiane refuses to respond to Thai proposals that a joint border committee be set up to verify and demarcate the border line, and that a joint Thai-Lao cooperation committee be established in line with a 1979 Thai-Lao joint communique signed by former Thai prime minister Kriangsak Chamanan and his Laotian counterpart Kaysone Phomvihan.

The second round of talks in Vientiane in March suffered a setback when Laos maintained that the disputed border must be clearly defined first under Clause II of the 1907 treaty.

Laos insists the borderline at the disputed area is the Hueng River, while Thailand says it is the Hueng Nga River.

Laos has since made repeated calls for Thailand to renew the border talks.

Chatchai Meets PRC Vice Foreign Minister
BK1009014088 Bangkok XING XIAN RIBAO
in Chinese 9 Sep 88 p 4

[Text] PRC Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and his delegation yesterday paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan to discuss Chinese-Thai economic cooperation and scientific and technological exchanges. Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing briefly reported that Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng would lead a delegation to visit Thailand this November. Prime Minister Chatchai said that the Thai Government and people are ready to extend a warm welcome.

The visit by Vice Foreign Minister Liu Shuqing and his delegation to Thailand is the first by a senior Chinese official since the establishment of Prime Minister Major General Chatchai's government. Yesterday's meeting was at Government House.

The talks centered on economic cooperation and scientific and technological exchanges, especially on Thai businessmen's plans to invest in the fields of natural gas exploration and petrochemical industry on Hainan Island.

Liu Shuqing told Chatchai that Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng will pay an official visit to Thailand 10-14 November. Prime Minister Chatchai told Liu Shuqing that the Thai Government and people are waiting to warmly welcome Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng and his delegation to Thailand.

Prime Minister Returns From Singapore
BK1109150488 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai
1300 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] Prime Minister Major General Chatchai Chunhawan and his delegation concluded a 3-day official visit to the Republic of Singapore today, arriving at the Air Force Headquarters airport at 1925. Cabinet ministers, including Deputy Prime Minister General Thianchai Sirisampan and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, as well as high-ranking military, police, and civilian officials were on hand to welcome the prime minister.

The prime minister held a press briefing on the outcome of his visit to the Republic of Singapore for a large number of reporters waiting at the airport.

SRV Experts Aid in Plane Wreckage Investigation
BK1109042688 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
11 Sep 88 pp 1, 3

[Excerpt] Thai and Vietnamese aviation experts yesterday inspected the wreckage of the Air Vietnam jetliner that crashed into a paddy field in Pathum Thani Province during a thunderstorm on Friday.

A Vietnamese Embassy official said that so far the Vietnamese experts, who arrived yesterday, were still unable to determine what caused the crash which killed 75 out of the 81 people on board the plane.

Thai investigators said they are scheduled to meet the Vietnamese this morning at the Airport Authority of Thailand for talks and further exchange of information.

Thai investigators yesterday collected weather information from Don Muang Airport's control tower, said Aviation Safety Division Director Sawat Sithiwong.

Officials also interviewed eyewitnesses and mapped out the crash site to pinpoint where each part of the plane is located following the crash.

They plan to interview the six survivors who were identified yesterday. Four of them are crew members of the ill-fated plane.

Thai officials said they searched the plane's cockpit and found it in "relatively good shape" but could not locate the voice cockpit recorder.

Officials on Friday said they had found what they believed to be the voice cockpit recorder.

However, on closer inspection, they decided that the piece they had retrieved may not be the equipment they are looking for since its packing did not seem as strong as those they are familiar with.

Officials confirmed that they found the plane's flight data recorder on Friday.

Group Capt Samrit Mingnimit, director of the Air Force Inspector Department's safety division, said investigators had difficulty identifying plane parts because they were all marked in Russian.

"The team is not familiar with the Russian aircraft system. The situation is worse when every piece of equipment carries markings in Russian," he said.

Group Capt Samrit said the Vietnamese experts would be very helpful in identifying the equipment.

Aviation sources told the BANGKOK POST last night that a telex had already been sent to Moscow seeking consultation and assistance regarding the Soviet-built Tupolev 134.

"Our main problem is that none of us has had any experience regarding Russian planes. We don't even have manuals," one source said.

Communications Minister Montri Phongphanit said last night that the flight data recorder would have to be sent to the Soviet Union to be analysed.

He said the voice cockpit recorder would also have to be sent to the Soviet Union.

Mr Montri said he has already appointed Aviation Department Director General Srisuk Chantharangsuk and Air Force Inspector-General AVM Yuthaphong Kitikhachon to head the official investigating team.

Mr Montri said he did not think the plane crashed because it had been struck by lightning.

Prime Minister Chatchai Chunhawan said yesterday he had instructed Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila to send messages of condolences to countries whose citizens were among the crash victims.

Maj-Gen Chatchai, who is currently in Singapore for a three-day visit, said preliminary reports said the accident was caused by a storm which he said might be the same one the aircraft taking him and his party to Singapore ran into after leaving Bangkok about 40 minutes before the crash.

ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Sitthi, who arrived back in Bangkok yesterday, said he would send a message of condolences to his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach.

Official Vietnam Radio waited more than 24 hours before reporting the crash. It said the accident was "due to bad weather." [passage omitted]

Air Force Wants To Match SRV 'Air Muscle'
BK1209031288 Bangkok THE NATION in English
11 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] Nahkon Ratchasima—The Royal Thai Air Force [RTAF] still needs another 80 jet fighters to match Vietnam's air muscle, Air Force Commander in Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Voranart Apijari said yesterday.

He said the Thai air defence force comprises roughly 70 jets, 50 F-5s and 18 F-16s, compared with about 150 Vietnamese jets which could be mobilised against Thailand in a war scenario.

The 150 jets are only a third of the 450 Vietnamese jets based in southern Vietnam, he said.

Voranart stated that whether the air force orders any new F-16 fighters soon is dependent on the size of the budget it is allotted in the coming fiscal year.

ACM Voranart said the country's economic wealth is insufficient to make the RTAF a match for Vietnam's air force.

"It costs the country about Bt10 [baht] billion to buy a squadron of F-16 and so it is hardly possible for us to fulfil our plan of having six squadrons of the sophisticated jets," he said.

He said the RTAF prefers F-16 jet fighters but the advanced aircraft are too expensive.

ACM Voranart said in principle, the RTAF's F-5s should be phased out and replaced by F-16s so as to standardize the air force, but it is too costly to do so.

Vietnamese Artillery Shells Hit Border Villages
BK1209004688 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 Sep 88 p 3

[Text] Aranyapratet Prachin Buri—Vietnamese artillery shells from inside Kampuchea exploded in two villages of this border town yesterday afternoon, destroying parts of a school building, officials said.

No casualties were reported. The shells landed at villages 1 and 2 in Tambon Phansuk shortly after 5 p.m.

Parts of the Noen Sao-e school at the Village 1 were destroyed.

The border district has been hit by stray artillery shells during escalations of fighting between resistance forces and Vietnamese troops backing the Hanoi-installed government.

Cambodian Border Shellings in August Reported
BK0909131988 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai
1030 GMT 9 Sep 88

[Text] In August, Vietnamese and Heng Samrin soldiers in Cambodia fired a total of 389 mortar and other heavy shells into Thai territory along the Thai-Cambodian border from Ubon Ratchathani to Trat Provinces on 26 occasions. One Thai villager was killed and 9 wounded, and 30 Thai homes and other government and private property and crops were damaged.

Article Examines Army Modernization Moves
BK1209015788 Bangkok THE NATION in English
12 Sep 88 p 8

[Article by Phongsak Sisot entitled: "Low-Keyed Modernization To Prepare the Army for Future Border Problems"]

[Text] While the press concentrated on speculating about the upcoming annual military reshuffle, other developments in the Army in recent weeks received little public attention although they were by no means unimportant. One of such events was the establishment of two army corps last month, one each in the First Army Region and the Second Army Region.

Last week, a ceremony was held to open the headquarters of the Second Army Region's army corps in Nakhon Ratchasima. Its first commander is expected to be Maj

Gen Somphon Toemthongchai, currently deputy commander of the Second Army Region. His appointment to head the 2nd Army Corps, as well as his promotion to lieutenant general, will come in the annual reshuffle to be announced this week.

The First Army Region's army corps is expected to be headed by Maj Gen San Sipkpen, currently commander of the First Army Division. The headquarters of the 1st Army Corps will also be in the compound of the First Army Region at Suan Misakawan, Bangkok.

The formation of both army corps, called Gong-tap Noi in Thai (minor army), is a tactical move of the Army to strengthen the regional armies' structure and increase their combat-readiness and flexibility in responding to border emergencies, like the Ban Romklao battle with Laos which erupted late last year.

The army corps will function very much like the forward command of a regional army. The Second Army Region de-activated its forward command in Sakon Nakhon in 1983 after the mass surrender of communist insurgents in the Northeast under the government's general amnesty programme.

However, critics say the establishment of the two army corps is part of Army Commander in Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchayut's attempt to placate senior army officers with promotions, just like his plan to transfer three military leaders, one each from the three military branches, to the largely ceremonial post of deputy supreme commander.

In each of the two army corps, there will be one top post for a lieutenant general, one post of deputy commander for a major general and one post of chief of staff for another major general.

Lt Gen Itsaraphong Nunphakdi, commander of the Second Army Region, says the army corps will facilitate development of highly capable commanding officers.

In peacetime, the army corps will complement the regional army in development planning and activities, he says. "In wartime, the army corps will be the head of the regional army in border defence operations," he adds.

Incidentally, both major generals, San and Somphon, are graduates of Class 5 of the Chulachomklao Royal Military Academy. Class 5 is reportedly the most restless group in this year's reshuffle.

But army sources say the previous government approved the plan to create the two army corps, each of which will maintain only a skeleton staff of only about 100 essential personnel.

"These men will mostly work in their headquarters office in peacetime. But they will be at the front in a border crisis and concentrate on handling the crisis," says an army officer who doesn't want to be identified.

"The traditional structure of a regional army is unsuitable for handling border crises. Moreover, a regional army is also tied down to many other routine things such as security affairs, rural development, etc.," he adds.

A key difference between an army corps and a traditional forward command is that the former will be commanded by a lieutenant general, whereas the latter used to be headed by a major general who is deputy commander of the regional army.

"The idea is to enable the army corps commander to order troop movement for tactical operations without having to go through the normal chain of command in the regional army," the source explains.

The army corps will not be responsible for a specific area. But it will take full control of an area where an emergency situation has arisen. Therefore, unlike an army corps in the US, the Thai army corps will have no standing force. This fits well in General Chawalit's continuing military modernization programme, in which streamlining the Army is one of his top priorities.

Another outcome of the modernization programme is the transformation of the 9th Division into a light infantry division, the first of its kind in the Royal Thai Army.

Key features of a light infantry division are high mobility, high combat-readiness, and high versatility, says Maj Gen Mongkhon Amphonphisit, commander of the 9th Division.

However, Thailand cannot afford modern transport vehicles and equipment, he notes.

"Therefore, we are emphasizing combat-readiness and versatility of our men in moving against the enemy," he says.

"Our vanguard units can go into action against the enemy at any border point in our area of responsibility within six hours.

"Our main force can follow in the next six hours.

"All of our troops have been trained to fight at all levels of combat intensity and at any time," he adds.

The 9th Division is now a showcase unit of the Army. It has often demonstrated its combat capability and readiness to impress visiting foreign military leaders.

Based in Kanchanaburi, which is about 125 kms west of Bangkok, the 9th Division is in charge of defending the Thai western border from Prachaup Khiri Khan to Kanchanaburi, which borders on Burma. It is in the First Army Region and has recently been deployed at the Thai-Kampuchean border.

An army division usually has at least 15,000 troops. But a light infantry division has only about 10,000 troops.

Major General Mongkhon says his troops are fully prepared to deal with a border crisis like the one at Ban Romklao. "By quickly responding to border intrusion and encroachment, we can nip a border problem in the bud, instead of leaving it to become a chronic problem and flare up into a full-blown border battle with a neighbouring country," he points out.

Vietnam

U.S. Denies Entry Visas to 10,000 Nationals *BK1109100088 Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 18 Aug 88 p 1*

[Text] According to the office in charge of granting entry and exit visas to Vietnamese nationals, entry-exit visas management department, Ministry of Interior, since the implementation of the policy of allowing Vietnamese nationals to leave for family reunion in foreign countries and since the start of the U.S.-initiated Orderly Departure Program (1980), more than 10,000 people have been denied U.S. entry visas even though they have been interviewed by the U.S. side and obtained exit permits from the Vietnamese Government.

According to the U.S. side, the reasons for denying entry visas to these people are as follows: lack of evidence of the relationship between sponsors and beneficiaries, failure of sponsors to meet current sponsorship requirements, and so forth. Those denied entry visas have been notified by the U.S. side.

Since 1980, the U.S. side has granted entry visas to 65,000 people to leave Vietnam for resettlement in the United States. According to statistics released by the U.S. side, as many as 675,000 Vietnamese have been sponsored by their relatives in the United States but only about 100,000 of them have been assured of U.S. entry visas. At the rate of processing that the U.S. side has maintained for the past 8 years (from 8,000 to 10,000 people per year), it would take about 80 years to complete the processing of all the cases. The pace of resettlement of these people depends entirely on the U.S. side.

Le Luu Leads Delegation of Writers to U.S. *BK1009070088 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 3 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept 3—A group of Vietnamese writers led by Le Luu is visiting the United States after attending a symposium on literature on the war in Vietnam held in Boston, U.S.A..

The symposium, sponsored by William Joiner Center, an organization of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for research on the consequences of the Vietnam war on public health and society, was attended by many American writers veterans of the war.

Le Luu spoke about the achievements of the revolutionary literature in Vietnam, particularly novels about the Vietnam war. He expressed the hope that the relations between the Vietnamese and American peoples would be normalized on the basis of equality and mutual respect.

The Vietnamese writers toured many cities like Boston, New York and Washington, where they discussed with their American colleagues about the possibility of exchange and cooperation, first of all in the translations of the host works of Vietnamese and American literature on the Vietnam war.

Vo Chi Cong To Pay Official Visit to USSR *BK1209002688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Sep 88*

[Text] Today, 12 September, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a communique saying that at the invitation of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the CPV Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the SRV Council of State, will pay an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union in the near future.

Airline Issues Communique on Plane Crash *BK1009080588 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 10 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 10—The flight HVN-831 of Air Vietnam from Hanoi to Bangkok took off from Noi Bai Airport at 1000 hrs (local time) on September 9. According to a report from the control center of Bangkok airport (Thailand) the plane crashed due to bad weather about three miles from Don Muang airport. On board were 75 passengers including 32 foreigners and 43 Vietnamese.

Air Vietnam sent a technical group to Bangkok for spot investigation together with the Thai side.

All operations of Air Vietnam on this route will continue normally.

Council Chairman Sends Condolences *BK1009123088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1140 GMT 10 Sep 88*

[Text] You are now invited to listen to a just-arrived news report:

On learning of an Air Vietnam accident that occurred near Thailand's Bangkok airport on 9 September 1988—killing 75 persons, including 43 Vietnamese and 32 foreigners who were citizens of countries such as India,

Poland, Britain, France, Sweden, Finland, Japan, Australia, and Burma—the chairman of the Council of Ministers has expressed his heart-felt condolences to the relatives of both the Vietnamese and foreign victims.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has also directed the Vietnam Civil Aviation General Department and other related organs to urgently conduct an investigation into this accident and to resolve all consequences arising therefrom.

Airline Official on Compensation

*BK1109112188 Tokyo KYODO in English 0946 GMT
10 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi, Sept. 10 KYODO—Pham Vu Hien, deputy director of Vietnam Airline's international bureau, said Saturday he believes bad weather was the main cause of the crash of a Vietnam airline near Bangkok on Friday that killed 75 people of the 81 aboard.

Pham declined to comment on the possibility of an error on the part of the plane's pilot.

In an interview with KYODO News Service, he said a team consisting of engineers, aviation experts and insurance company officials was dispatched to Bangkok on Saturday to conduct the investigation.

The plane flew into a thick thundercloud and the aircraft appeared to be hit by a thunderbolt, he said.

The Soviet-made TU-134 jet blew up after it crashed into a field about six kilometers short of Don Muang International Airport on its flight from Hanoi to Bangkok, according to reports from the Thai capital.

Pham said he is waiting for reports on the questioning of the pilot, who survived the accident.

He said the airline will pay 250,000 gold francs (about 30 million yen) to relatives of each of the victims in accordance with international agreements.

Aboard the plane were 32 foreigners, 43 Vietnamese and a crew of six, he said.

Delegate Addresses Nonaligned Meeting in Cyprus

*BK1109031488 Hanoi VNA in English 1445 GMT
10 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 10—First Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem delivered a speech at the foreign ministerial conference of non-aligned countries held in Nicosia from Sept. 7-10.

On the Kampuchea issue the Vietnamese head delegate said: "Obviously, there are now favourable conditions to solve the international aspect of the Kampuchea issue. If an agreement can be reached on this respect, it will positively help all Kampuchean parties solve the internal

aspect. Moreover, if the international aspect is settled, the Kampuchea issue will no longer remain one between countries in the region, but an issue exclusively of the Kampuchean themselves. This will be beneficial to the safeguarding of peace and early development of multi-sided cooperation in Southeast Asia, thus meeting the lasting interests of the countries in the region and other countries concerned."

He continued: "The outcome of the Jakarta Informal Meeting vividly manifests the correct line on Kampuchea and Southeast Asia which the non-aligned movement has pursued over the past 10 years. The United Nations' resolutions over the past 10 years which support one side against the other, have stalemated the Kampuchea issue. On the contrary, the resolutions on Kampuchea and Southeast Asia adopted by the non-aligned 6th, 7th and 8th summits are realistic and have encouraged all parties to negotiate to solve their differences and respect the consensus between countries in the region. Therefore, the non-aligned movement should bring into full play its role in speeding up the dialogue to settle the Kampuchea issue."

Meets Cypriot President

*BK1109160788 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT
11 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 11—President of the Republic of Cyprus Yeoryios Vassiliou on Sept. 9 received in Nicosia Vietnamese First Deputy Foreign Minister Dinh Nho Liem, head of the Vietnamese delegation to the foreign ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries.

Dinh Nho Liem conveyed the Vietnamese leaders' regards to President Y. Vassiliou and expressed the Vietnamese people's support for the Cyprian people's just struggle for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity.

The Cyprian president asked the Vietnamese diplomat to convey his greetings to the Vietnamese leaders and voiced the Cyprian people's solidarity and friendship with the Vietnamese people, support for Vietnam's correct stance in the settlement of the Kampuchea issue and the hope for an early return of peace in the Indochinese Peninsula.

Leaders Greet Ethiopian Revolution Day

*BK1109162388 Hanoi VNA in English 1450 GMT
11 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 11—Party Secretary General Nguyen Van Linh and State Council President Vo Chi Cong today sent their warmest greetings to Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and president of the Republic, on the 14th anniversary of Ethiopia's popular revolution.

The message said:

"Over the past 14 years, the Ethiopian people, promoting the indomitable tradition of struggle, have overcome untold difficulties and trials and won important achievements in their glorious revolutionary cause. The Vietnamese people highly value those successes and sincerely wish that the fraternal Ethiopian people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia headed by you will gain still greater successes in national construction and defence, thus actively contributing to the common struggle of the African people and the world people against imperialism, colonialism, Zionism and the apartheid, for peace, national independence and development".

Exhibition, Film Show Mark DPRK National Day
*BK1009074388 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT
6 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sep 6—An exhibition titled "The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Today" was opened here today by the Ministry of Information on the 40th national day of the DPRK (Sept 9).

Present at the inauguration were Phan Hien, vice minister of information, and Kim Ieng Pil, DPRK charge d'affaires.

More than 400 photos are on display featuring the comprehensive achievements of the Korean people over the past 40 years, and praising the solidarity and friendship between the two countries.

For its part the Ministry of Culture held a Korean film show to mark the anniversary.

Party Delegation Pays Respects to GDR's Felsé
*BK1209094188 Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT
12 Sep 88*

[Text] Hanoi VNA September 12—A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the State Council this morning went to the embassy of the German Democratic Republic here to pay its last tribute to Werner Felsé, Politburo member and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central committee, who died in Berlin recently.

The delegation, led by Dong Si Nguyen, Politburo member and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, included Le Phuoc Tho, secretary and head of the Commission for Agriculture of the party Central Committee; Tran Quang Co, alternate member of the party C.C. and deputy foreign minister; and Trinh Ngoc Thai, deputy head of the party Central Committee's International Department.

Radio Reports Foreign Company Investment
*BK1009070288 Hanoi International Service in English
1000 GMT 9 Sep 88*

[Feature "Vietnam Mosaics"]

[Text] Since early this year, about 1,000 foreign business delegations have come to Vietnam to study the possibility of investment. The most favored fields are garment making, electronics, fishery and seafood processing, tourism, mining, oil and gas industry, and so forth.

In Ho Chi Minh city, over 30 foreign companies have registered for investment. A private designing and construction company has been founded in Ho Chi Minh City, the first of its kind since the promulgation of the law on foreign investment. The company, named "IMMOVI Vietnam" is headed by Tran Van Phu, 33, a French national with the doctoral degree in economics management. Its initial capital expected to come to 3 million French francs will be contributed by overseas Vietnamese in the form of construction remittances. With 70 percent of locally available building materials and skilled labor, the company plans to build from 30 to 100 housing units each year, and will repair and build houses for overseas Vietnamese, their relatives and foreign companies to be established in Vietnam.

Seven Vietnamese cooperatives have signed with their foreign partners a number of export contracts with a total value of U.S.\$ 600,000. The contracts were concluded during an international fair recently held in West Berlin where Vietnam displayed common arts and crafts and electronic appliances for export.

Organization Department Views Party Congresses
*BK1109134088 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese
2300 GMT 8 Sep 88*

[Text] The party Central Committee Organization Department held a conference in Hai Hung Province recently to exchange experiences on organizing grassroots party organization congresses in the rural areas. Deputy secretaries and deputy chairmen of provincial and city party committees are responsible for convening grassroots party organization congresses in localities from Binh Tri Thien Province northward. Attending the conference were representatives from sectors, the party Central Committee's office, and the government organization committee.

The conference heard reports on initial results and experiences in guiding the convening of congresses at a number of village party organizations such as in Nam Trung village, Hai Hung Province; Dan Hoa and Thanh Thuy, Ha Son Binh Province; Nam Thanh District, Hai Hung Province; and Thanh Oai District, Ha Son Binh Province.

At the conference, leading cadres of provincial and municipal party committees from Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Son La, Hanoi, Nghe Tinh, and Ha Bac contributed many valuable ideas drawn from guiding tasks in their localities. Although many issues have been resolved by these congresses, shortcomings are still prevalent. These include the unclear identification of the boundary between resolutions of party committees and those of people's councils and cooperative members' congress. Various pilot grass-roots units, which normally are fine ones, have little experience in resolving weak party organizations and make less efforts in broadening democracy and promoting openness among the masses and party members. The number of young party members, especially female of ethnic minority groups, appointed to executive committees is still small.

Delegates of provincial and municipal party committees, however, affirmed the significant role of these grassroots party organization congresses. They also reviewed the implementation of party resolutions on renovation and affirmed that some experiences are good and should be applied widely.

Internal Trade Sector Fails To Fulfill Plan

BK1009020788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Sep 88

[Text] As of late August, the internal trade sector's yearly plan had not been fulfilled as expected. It has purchased only 27 percent of agricultural products and food supplies and 54 percent of industrial consumer goods. Its retail sales were only 80 percent of the yearly plan.

The internal trade sector still has much work to do under its 1988 plan. In the 4 months ahead, it will direct its efforts toward controlling the sources of commodities, then, on this basis accelerate its retail sales while ensuring good business transactions in close combination with its services.

The Internal Trade Ministry is trying to determine the business organization patterns for provinces and districts in the direction of reducing intermediary links for more compactness in order to run its business more effectively.

Insect Infestation in Provinces Reported

BK1009154588 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Sep 88

[Excerpt] According to the Vegetation Protection Department, 10th-month rice in various northern provinces has been developing favorably. However, insects, especially rice stem borers, exist in certain areas. By mid-August, the first litter of grown larvae had infested the early and late rice plantings, causing patches of riceplants of the Moc Tuyen variety to wither. In the provinces of the Bac Bo lowlands and midlands alone,

the density of insect infestation averages 4-6 insects per square meter with the hardest-hit areas recording 10 insects per square meter. [passage omitted]

Briefs

Resettlers in Lam Dong

Since the beginning of this year, Lam Dong Province has received nearly 2,540 families totaling almost 10,600 persons, including 6,000 laborers, coming to its new economic zones from Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh, and Hanoi. These figures account for almost 85 percent of the province's projected plan for this year in terms of families, over 80 percent in terms of persons, and over 95 percent in terms of laborers. Also during the same period, Lam Dong has moved nearly 600 families to new economic zones in the province to exploit virgin land areas under its provincial resources development program. [Excerpts] [BK0709055488 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Sep 88]

Fish Factory With USSR

After 4 years of restoring and consolidating its material-technical bases, the joint Vietnamese-Soviet Frozen Food Factory No 6 has now increased its income considerably. Income for the first 7 months of 1988 was 13 times more than in all of 1984. The factory is expanding its dried fish section to produce thousands of tonnes of shrimp, squid, and fish for export. Its frozen food section has increased productivity by 2.6 times compared to the previous year. [Summary] [BK1109143788 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 Sep 88]

New Magazine

The monthly magazine DIEN ANH VIETNAM, an organ of the Vietnamese cinematographic sector subordinate to the Ministry of Culture, has just run its first issue which consists of 32 pages printed in two colors and four cover pages printed in four colors. The magazine's primary aim is to serve moviegoers and cinematographic workers. Its editor in chief is playwright Banh Chau, and its editorial staff secretary is writer Vu Bao. [Summary] [BK1109134688 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 9 Sep 88]

First Private Building Company

A private designing and construction company has been founded in Ho Chi Minh City, the first of its kind since the promulgation of the Law on Foreign Investment. The company named IMMOVI Vietnam is headed by Tran Van Phu, 33, a French national with a doctor degree in economic management. Its initial capital, expected to come to three million French francs, will be contributed by overseas Vietnamese in the form of "construction remittances." With 70 percent of locally available building materials and skilled labour, the company plans to build from 30 to 100 housing units each year. It will also repair and build houses for overseas Vietnamese, their relatives and foreign companies to be established in Vietnam. [Text] [BK0609074588 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 6 Sep 88]

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